Post Box 322.
Telegram: "Chronicle"

Registered No. B. 4666
Telephone No. 22037

TIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

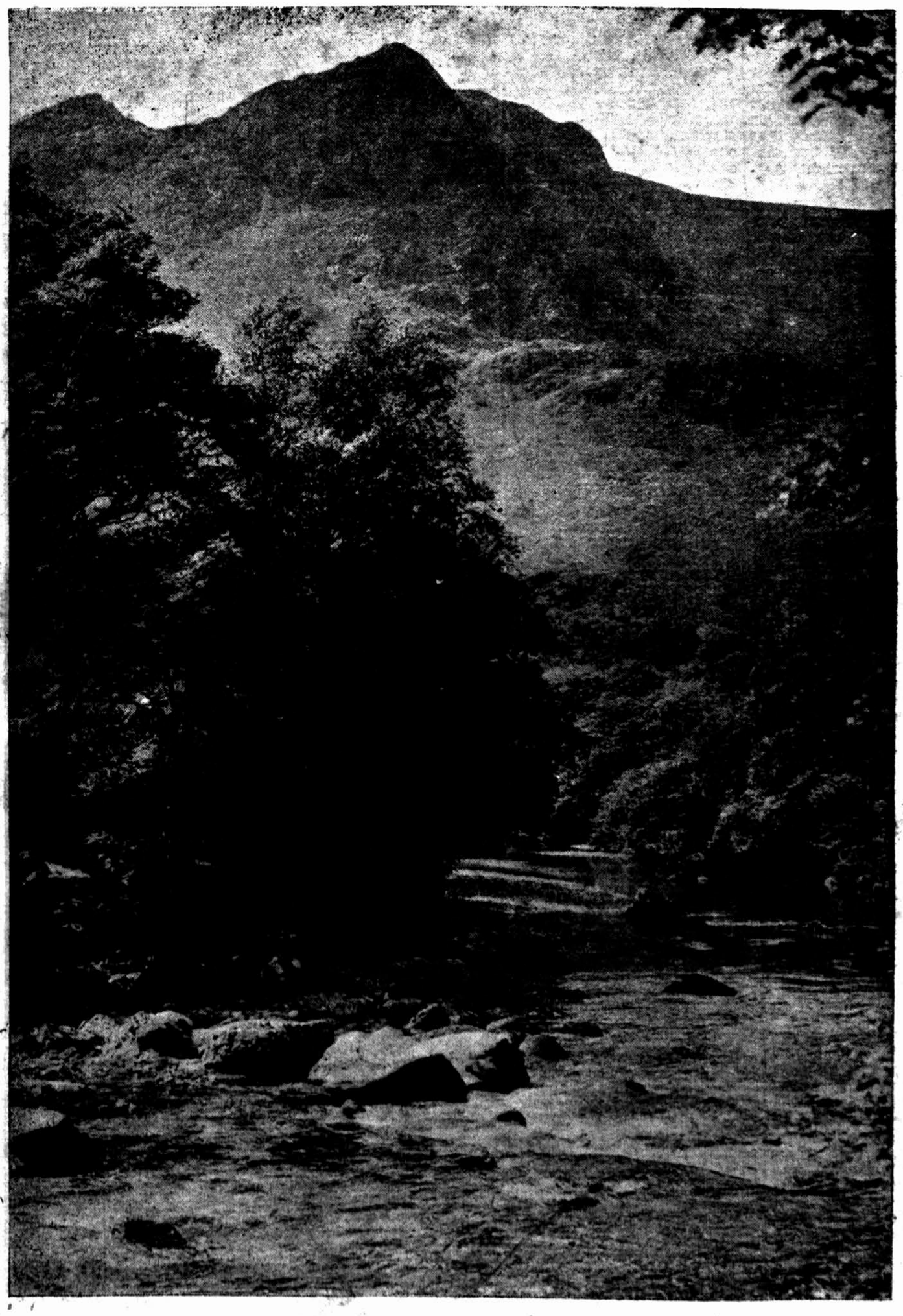
Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

Editor:
SYED ABDULLA BRELVI

Vol. V. No. 41 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, OCTOBER, 13, 1946 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

"Books In Running Brooks"



INDIA THROUGH AMERICAN EYES

(See Page 3)

SAFFRON BLOSSOMS

A Story Of Kashmir

By K. A. ABBAS

"Come, stranger, rest awhile under the shade of this 'Chinar' tree. I'll fetch you some water in a moment.....

"That long blue car is yours, isn't it?.... The wheel is punctured?..... Don't you worry, before it is dark you will still be able to reach Srinagar. It's only a matter of 20 miles now.....

"No, son, I can't take money for the cup of water I have given you. Thanks to Allah, we have not started selling water and air here..... What shall I do with money, anyway .... .a pice, an anna, even a rupee? There is none I can call mine in this world.....Alone?.....Yes. I am alone. Neither son nor daughter nor husband.....I work there in the Zaildar's field. I fetch water from the spring, I pound the paddy. Allah gives me a handful of rice to eat anyhow.....Five above sixty I am What can an old woman want—an old woman who has already a foot in the grave? If I die today who remembers me tomorrow?....But why am I worrying you with all this You think I am a garrulous old hag, don't you?.....What did you say, son?.... No, no, these are not poppies that you see growing in the field but saffron blossoms....You are right. Saffron flowers are mauve in colour with yellow pollen inside them. Even now as you go along the road you will see that the saffron crop in other fields has the same mauve flowers. But in this field this year the saffron blossoms have turned red. Blood-red .....Why should it be so?.....This is a miracle wrought by God, my son. But you dwellers of the plains, young men of today, you don't believe in miracles, or in God. You think we poor Kashmiris are stupid and superstitious because we believe in such things.....

"What will it avail you to hear the story of these flowers?.....In a little while your car will be repaired and you will be gone and the story will remain half-finished.....Motor cars are always passing on this road. One car, two cars, ten cars, twenty cars, a hundred cars. Even if they stop for a moment or two they are soon gone again trailing clouds of dust. But this saffron crop will remain standing in this field till it is time to pick the flowers, and these blossoms that are red like drops of blood will be dried in the sun and sent off to the four corners of the world. And no one knows in what strange cities and on whose dinner tables food will be served flavoured with their fragrance. And like you there will be many who will ask: "Why is this saffron red like blood But no one shall be able to tell them. For no one knows. None but me....."You think I am mad....a crazy old woman who is ranting some nonsense, don't you?.....Still you want to know the secret of these red saffron blossoms?.....Or is it that there is sometime for your car to be repaired and you want to while it away listening to my ravings?.... Whatever it be here is my story: Listen to it if you want to.....

"It is only this year that red saffron blossoms have come out in this field. Before this here, too, we used to have mauve flowers with yellow pollen like in all the other fields. The whole valley would be covered with them. It looked as if a shy young bride lay covered with a saffron coloured shawl. This whole area was charged with the heavenly fragrance. When cars passed on the road even the dust they blew became perfumed, and it seemed that everything from the earth to the sky was soaked in saffron.... "A long, long time ago, another traveller too had once stopped here to gaze at the saffron crop that had just begun to blossom in this field. He looked a very simple-minded young man. He went straight in the middle of the field and started inhaling through his nose in a most funny manner—as if he was not smelling the flowers but drinking their smell? Then he started talking to himself. 'Strange, very strange. 'Why don't I?' and when I said. 'What are you talking about? Why don't I? Why don't you what?" he replied "Why don't I laugh? Strange, very strange. It is clearly written in books that if you go to a field of saffron you immediately begin to laugh.' That's what was worrying him and he looked so serious that I couldn't help smiling. Just then, as Allah would will it, Za'frani happened to pass this way carrying a bundle of dry twigs that she had gone to collect. When I told her about this she burst out laughing. Seeing her laugh the stranger first looked a little embarrassed and even angry but when he saw Za'frani laughing away like mad his tight mouth opened in a grin. The next moment he too was laughing. And, seeing these two laughing like that without rhyme or reason, I also couldn't help laughing. Later on the stranger said, looking all-knowing and proud, 'Don't you see it is true—what the book says. We are only three persons standing in this field and all of us are laughing, aren't we?..... "Now look at that, son, where I have got to. At my age the mind begins to wander. Yes that's what it is. The mind begins to wander and I forget what I am talking about. Well, then, as I was saying, Za'frani.....

"What did you say? Who is Za'frani?.....But haven't I told you already that she was my daughter.... I hadn't? Must have forgotten to mention it.....That just shows you, son, how bad my memory has become .....Anyway, her name really was Nooraan, but in the village everyone called her Za'frani. The reason was that from her very childhood her complexion was rather pale—like saffron! She would romp about everywhere with the most mischievous boys and girls who all teased her by calling her Za'frani. And the more she got annoyed the more vociferously they shouted Za'frani Za'frani!!..... You know these kids, they are the grandfathers of the Devil himself....

As I was saying, when my Za'frani attained her youth the boys in the village began to say that there isn't a girl half as pretty as Za'frani in the whole district, that her complexion is the colour of saffron flowers, and such kind of nonsense. Personally I never saw much beauty in her. In the first place she was too thin—like the willow reeds that grow yonder by the side of the brook. I often wondered how a thin girl like her would ever be able to bear children. Then the complexion was so pale that one feared that she was suffering from jaundice. On top of all that she had no manners whatsoever, respecting neither the young nor the old, always bent on some mischief or the other. I never gave her the least encouragement but amongst three brothers she was the only sister and had been thoroughly spoilt by the affectionate indulgence of her father and her two elder brothers. I imagined no one would care to marry such a girl, but, on the contrary, in the village there was not keen on her.....Your boys was not keen on her.....Your boys have peculiar tastes, my son. One never knows what might catch your fancy.

"So the offers of marriage were coming from all sides until even the Zaildar sent a proposal on behalf of his son who was studying in a school in the city. Tell me, can a peasant's daughter aspire for a better match? I thought surely fortune was smiling on Za'frani....But the will of Allah was different. That year in the winter pneumonia raged all over the valley and Za'frani's father departed for the other world. May God grant him a place in Paradise....What is written is written. And who can change the course of destiny? Hardly had the dead one been laid to rest in his grave when troubles descended on our household from all sides. The land was auctioned to repay the Mahajan's debt. Even then I did not lose heart. After all I still had my three sons. I thought they were my real property, my real wealth. May Allah keep them alive and I would get back everything. On Za'frani's account, however, I had cause to be worried for who was there to marry a poor and orphan girl even if she had eyes like lotuses and a complexion like saffron flowers? ....

"For hundreds of years our family has lived in this village and tilled and tilled this land. Sometimes the crop is good, sometimes it is bad. Sometimes it rains, sometimes there is a drought. One year it rains so much that the land is flooded and the crop is washed away, another year the frost works havoc with the paddy. Sometimes we work on our own land, sometimes we hire ourselves out to work in someone else's field. Who can escape the ups and downs of Kismet?....And it is also true, my son that sometimes the Rajah's officers are cruel and oppressive. But then the princes are princes and the people are the people, and if only one is patient and knows his place and respects his elders and betters, one can live one's life with contentment, if not happiness. But truly it has been said that this is 'Kaljug'—the Age of Evil, and strange and frightful things happen every day.

"One day, several years ago—when the Man of the House was still alive—I was pounding rice in front of our house when my second son Nooroo came shouting 'Ma, Ma,! 'Sher-e-Kashmir' has come, 'Sher-e-Kashmir' has come. The Lion of Kashmir? This was the first time I had heard of Lions or Tigers appearing in our part of the valley. Before I could tell him that if a man-eater was about then he had better go and ask the 'Zaildar' to bring his gun. Nooroo was gone. But after a few moments what do I see but all the villagers—men women and children—running out in a flurry of excitement? I thought they must have caught the lion. otherwise women and children wouldn't be going there so carefree and unafraid. Let me also go and watch the fun....

"That picture I have still not forgotten. On that side of the village look there, behind those trees—there is a school house. Now I hear they teach there upto Middle standard. But at that time it was only a primary school. Anyway when I go up to the school house what do I see in front but a big crowd, squatting on the ground or standing behind, and facing them on the platform neither a lion nor a tiger but a fairish tallish sort of man who was saying something in a loud voice. This, then was that lion of Kashmir! ....I said to myself: Look at these naughty children. They unnecessarily frightened me. This is no lion or tiger, he is not even an official. Officials don't wear such coarse handspun clothes. The way he was shouting, imagined him to be a tea salesman. In a moment, I thought, he will produce music out of his big black box with a horn and distribute free sample packets of tea. So I also went and stood there. But I was surprised to hear him speaking in Kashmiri. And if it was tea that he was selling then it was very hot and dangerous cup of tea, indeed. The very first few words I heard alarmed me and I feared that now surely some great calamity would befall our village. The way he talked and the things he said were really frightening—the real owners of the state are not the Rajah and his officers but we the peasants!! We are being oppressed and ill-treated!! The landlords and money-lenders are growing fat and rich out of our toil and sweat and blood!! We must all arise our voice against this system! We must become united! We must fight for our freedom! We must send our boys and girls to school! They must be educated because they are the future leaders of the Kashmir! people! And I don't know what other dangerous things in the same violent strain. I never heard the end of it. Za'frani sat huddled in a corner with eyes and mouth wide open with wonder, as if she was drinking in every word that poured from the speaker's lips. caught hold of her and dragged her away, determined to get her so soundly beaten by her father that she would not dare to set foot in such a dangerous place again. But in front of the crowd where the elders of the village sat on the ground my old man himself was there with the rest. I simply flared up...

"You know my son, that if you throw a stone in the middle of a pond, the eddies it causes disturb the entire surface of the water. This SHER-E-KASHMIR was one such stone which turned the quiet and calm waters of the village into an angry whirlpool. Since that day contentment and peace and order vanished from our midst. Everyone became discontended, full of grievances, bitter against life and determined to change it. I would often say to them: "Aray, didn't your fathers and grandfathers live their whole lives under these very Rajas and officers. quietly suffering the same oppressions and cruelties. without uttering a single word of complaint of protest? Are you so different from there, adorned with the feathers of SURKHAB, that you should be wanting to change the world . . . .But who would listen to me, son? They were all under the spell of that SHER-E-KASHMIR .....You have grown tired of my rambling talk, is it not?....The secret of those red saffron flowers? Yes. my son, I am talking about nothing else. You must be wondering why am telling you all this? But the fact is that had it not been for that speech of SHER-E-KASHMIR the saffron blossoms would never have turned red....How is that? That's what I am trying to tell you if only you would be patient and not interrupt me every now and then.

"He had hardly been gone from our village three or four months that news came that the Rajah had arrested SHER-E-KASHMIR and locked him up in prison. I said to myself, "So much the better. now they will all forget the dangerous things he has taught them and the quiet days of contentment will return to the valley, But I was mistaken. After his arrest he became more popular than before. His name was on everyone's lips. People spoke with anger and bitterness against those who had imprisoned him. 'The days of this Government are numbered' they warned in frightening tones. And among those who talked like this the loudest were my own sons. After some days I heard that he was released and was glad of it, because if he had been kept shut up longer the boys would have continued to abuse the sarkar and they would surely have got into trouble if the ZAILDAR or some other official had happened to overhear them...."So long as their father was alive the boys were somewhat kept in check. But hardly had he been buried that the family started breaking up. Our land, as you know, was already gone. The eldest, Ghulam Nabi, said he wouldn't like to work as a hired labourer on someone's else's land. 'I would rather go to Srinagar or Gulmarg and work as a porter, carrying loads for the SAHIB LOG who visit Kashmir in summer and added, 'that way I can earn two or three rupees a day'. I tried my best to dissuade him but he ..wouldn't listen to me. When he went away he was a wel-built young man with the broadest shoulders any boy had in the village. But six months later when he came for a three days' stay one could hardly recognise him. His complexion was even paler than Za'frani's. The eyes had sunk deep into their sockets and on his forehead there was a deep wound-like depression where the porters tie the rope to support their load. The whole night he coughed and sometimes it was like a fit that almost left him unconscious. I asked him what had happened to him and if he was ill. 'No. Mother', he said 'Don't you worry about me. The other day I got wet in the rain while carrying a Sahib's luggage from Tangmarg to Gulmarg. I think I must have caught a chill. That's all.... When he went back to Tangmar the second one Nooroo also went with him saying that he too would seek some work in the city. I said, "Do what you like. When you people have lost all respect for your elders. then what is the use of staying here?" Some months later the ZAILDAR who had been to the city for a visit said to me, 'You better beware, mother of Ghulam Nabi, your second son Nooroo has joined Shaikh Abdulla's party. He rows a shikara boat in the day while at night he goes and delivers speeches in the meetings of boatmen and other workers. Look at the little frog, I thought, even he presumes to have a cold! That SHER-E-KASHMIR, after all. was a teacher once. But look at this peasant's son playing at this leadership game. So I told everyone never to mention his name in my

(Continued on Page 21)

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INDIA THROUGH AMERICAN EYES

By Miss Sue Jennings

"My impressions of this great country have been many and various—pleasant and unpleasant. I have seen great beauty and colossal filth. I have been elevated to rare heights and have also been face to face with utter degradation of the human spirit."

India—the fabled land of elephants and tigers, of Mahatmas and Maharajas, of snakes and snake-charmers and Yogis, and last but not the least—of Gandhi. That is the average Westerner's and especially the average American's conception of India.

As I prided myself on being a little above the average in my standard of intelligence as well as my knowledge of the outside world, I must say that I had a more clarified vision of India than the above jumble of impressions, before I came out to this country. And yet—what a difference? Can anyone from a distance of thousands of miles, ever visualise a country—especially a country so full of such contrasts and contradictions in its social life?

Comparisons and generalisations are usually misleading, but never more so than in the case of India. After nearly seven years' stay in India I hesitate to make any 'statement' about any of its various problems; for no sooner do I state something in more or less emphatic terms, than the reverse or the exception (which very often proves the rule) stares me straight in the face.

Wide Contrasts

The one thing that strikes the interested and the objective traveller in India is, th wide contrast that every phase of Indian life—social, political and natural—presents. Landing in Bombay, one sees the leisurely, comfortable and careless lives of the well-to-do, both Indians and Europeans: Bombay is so beautiful—the sea, Malabar Hill, the Taj, the Hanging Gardens, the beautifully-draped ladies at the Race Course. And yet, in the very same city, if one cares to go a little into the interior, into the mill areas and visit some of the 'chawls' where human beings are expected to 'live', one has a bad taste in one's mouth, which is but a precursor of so many more and stronger such tastes!

Sarojini Naidu

"The most interesting, colourful and forceful Indian personality.

It is hard to say which large industrial city in the world has the worst slums, but those of Bombay and Calcutta can compete with those of any city anywhere! And yet the problem of these slums but touches the fringe of the problem of Indian poverty. The real India lives in its little villages; you'll hear almost every other Indian (one has to get rid of the word 'Hindu', so familiar to Americans) declare. While going across the country from Bombay to Calcutta, one sees these little sprawling villages, composed of miserable mud-huts which house the 'teeming millions' of India, where humanity, cattle and the few tattered goods which humanity calls its own, are thrown together in a heap. Going from Bombay to Calcutta, one sees drab and monotonous scenery, unrelieved by any exuberance of Nature—as drab and as monotonous as the lives of these poor villagers.

One just wonders—is this the country of the mighty Himalayas and the eternal snows and the vale of Kasmir? Yes, it is: and exactly because it is Mother India—thus displaying one more of her myriads of aspects, each one of which is symbolised and deified and worshipped, and forms the basis of the profoundest metaphysic as well as of the grossest superstition. For one very soon finds that India can make you go lyrical over her as you cannot go lyrical over the prosaic States back home, and also make you use an infinite number of superlatives, working at both ends, of course!

The "Eternally Beautiful" Sari

For the first few weeks, the stranger in India just sits back and relaxes; so new and strange is everything around him or her, that one just open—mouthedly wants to take in everything—life, colour, people. For even when one lives in a modern city like Calcutta or Bombay, one meets with so much more 'colour' and variety in the costumes of the people, in the little tinsel shops of the bazar, in every sound and sight—than one is accustomed to in the West. One of the loveliest things in Indian life, what most attracts a foreign woman—is the eternally beautiful sari. For beauty, grace, dignity, simplicity and artistry, no feminine garb can beat it—and then the lovely materials: the soft, gay Murshidabad silks, the lovely gauzy Daccas, the dainty cotton prints from Bombay and Ahmedabad, the rich, deep South Indians, the flimsy Benarasis, and the beautifully-woven Cuttacks: they are all an equal feast for the eye.

This is a digression: but then who can help digressing where the sari is concerned? After one has found one's ground, the stranger in India starts looking around a bit—separating the wheat from the chaff? One ventures to make a few generalizations, one tries to understand things and it is then that the wide contrasts of Indian life make themselves felt on the surface. And it is then—that one begins to know that these contrasts are not the superficial barriers of caste or creed that divide one community and one religion from another, but those that are more fundamental and go deeper down—economic contrasts, contrasts based on divergent mental outlooks.

Intriguing Problem

One finds that whereas the educated 'intelligentsia' is mentally as up-to-date as that of any other country, the mass of the people, the teeming millions, are living in the mediaeval, feudal centuries—quite literally. Not only is the material mode of living completely out-of-date and inhuman to say the least, the mentality and the outlook is also as outmoded. And can anyone blame them? What have these ill-fed, semi-naked people, who never have a square meal from day's end to day's end to look forward to? What 'outlook' can one have on a perpetually empty stomach? I was reminded of some of the yellow robed missionaries from India in the States, who preach about the simple but spiritual life of the Indian masses? 'Spiritual' indeed, when all the energy of a frail life is spent in keeping body and 'spirit' together!

One thing that intrigues me in India, (and this is another digression) is the case with which voluntary poverty is embraced even by those who are not used to a country life of hardship and discomfort. Mahatma Gandhi (like our own Thoreau) has no doubt set an example to many modern Indians to embrace Lady Poverty cheerfully, but a disregard of material comfort, an indifference to noise, dirt and the material hardships of life, seems to be in the life-blood of most Indians. Sometimes I am green with envy, when I see a young woman in a dingy, dirty cell, who continues to do her normal work with the most maddening equanimity and calm, while half-a-dozen noisy, ill-clad, filthy children surround her; bawling, crying, screaming, tearing each other's eyes out; also sometimes I like to shake her out of her apathy and 'detachment'!

Princely Dross

And when one turns from the teaming millions to the 'princely half' of India? When one sees all those bejewelled, satin-coated a... brocaded specimens of a degenerated Feudal aristocracy? And when one hears of the fabulous wealth of these princelings, the wealth earned at the expense of the poor, wretched ryot—the misbegotten wealth which makes it possible for the Princes to flaunt their diamonds and their motor cars and race-horses in the eyes of their half-starved subjects, the shedding of whose blood and sweat enables them to have their annual 'holidays' on the Riviera or in the 'night world' of Paris! Their Highnesses may look very beautiful in all their glitter of gold and diamonds and in their satin 'Sherwanis'; but all their splendour is but dross when one realises, and one who has her eyes open cannot fail to realise, the sacrifice in human life that goes to pay for it!

Obsession Of Politics

One outstanding factor of modern Indian life is the pre-dominant position of politics. Every Indian you meet, especially every young Indian, wants to talk politics. By politics, I do not mean the struggle of a subject nation to achieve her freedom—what American who thrills to the events of 1775 and onwards in her own country's history can quarrel with the Indians? By politics, I mean party politics which are unfortunately getting more and more bitter and narrow as the years go on. If the discussion starts with art or culture, it inevitably leads into the discussion of party-politics and ends in a general denunciation of British rule and everything British—the vehement denunciations couched in that same hateful language too!

Generally speaking, the average Indian student who takes an overwhelming interest in politics and economics, is rather ignorant of his country's past in other fields of life. Now it is all very well to build up a new humanity on the basis of freedom and equality and to cut ourselves completely from 'the shackles of the past'; but it will not do for any nation, especially a nation with as glorious a past as India's—to tear itself away completely from the past. Nor did I find the 'spiritualism' and the 'mystery' of the East in this modern generation of Indians.

To me, they appear a... normally healthy and material-minded as students or young people anywhere else. (That does not detract from my belief that the average Indian IS more other-worldly and more indifferent to the goods of the world than the average Westerner). Nothing is more conducive a proof to the coming closer together of our "One World" than the fact that the modern, younger generation, whether in the East or West, is moving towards the same goal and the right one.

The Two Sights

The two most important facts about India that one had heard the folks back home talk a lot about, were ones in which I was not only not disappointed, but the reality exceeded the imagination. The instructions were: "My dear, don't miss seeing the Taj Mahal" and "DO try to see old man Gandhi." Well, I did see the Taj Mahal by sunlight and moonlight and with the light in my eyes and in my heart. So many people have waxed eloquent over the indescribable beauty of this 'immortal poem in marble' that one finds it too futile a job to 'paint the lily.' The other 'thing' that I did not miss either was seeing Mahatma Gandhi and I must admit that I was completely 'bowled over' by his charm. I had heard a lot about his humanity, his gentleness and his quiet ways, but not enough about the glint of mischief in those kindly eyes and that toothless 'million-dollar' smile!

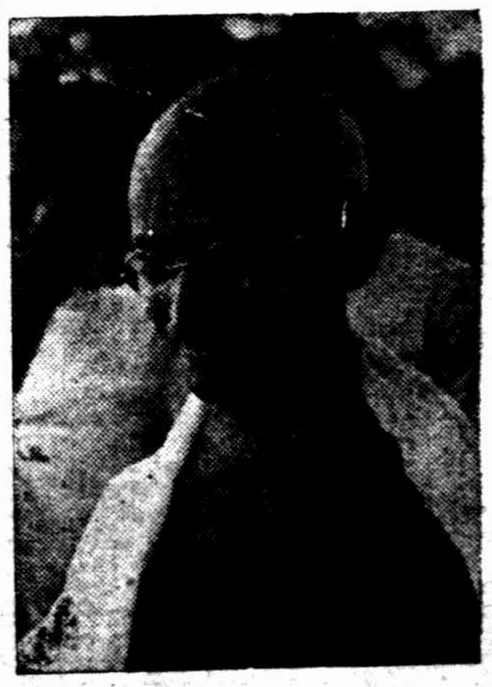
The most interesting, colourful and forceful Indian personality that I was privileged to hear is Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Though past sixty, she is so full of grace and charm and so bubbling over with enthusiasm, so witty and so universal in her appeal, that women half her age and with double her beauty might well envy her popularity among high and low, young and old, men and women. Her personal magnetism and fiery oratory have held generations of people all over the world spell-bound.

I was reminded of the words of Aldous Huxley "a woman (Mrs. Naidu) who combines in the most remarkable way great intellectual power, with charm, sweetness with courageous energy, a wide culture with originality, and earnestness with humour. If all Indian politicians are like Mrs. Naidu, then the country is fortunate indeed."

The Poet's Legacy

One of the pleasantest experiences of my sojourn in India has been a short but delightful visit to Santiniketan, where Rabindranath Tagore's 'World University' is situated. It is a charming spot, where students from all over India (formerly from all over the world), come and in natural surroundings, learn to express themselves, each one in conformity with his own individual inclination — in song or dance or colour. Unfortunately, when I visited Santiniketan, the Poet was no more but his great spirit sill inhabits every nook and tree and his eternal message of humanity is enshrined in the hearts of all his pupils.

My impressions of this great country have been many and various — pleasant and unpleasant; I have seen great beauty and colossal filth; I have been elevated to rare heights and have also been face to face with utter degradation of the human spirit. Yet throughout I have tried to believe and do believe now that all this misery and shame shall pass away and the beauty and the glory will remain; and that India shall, with the rest of humanity, march towards a brighter and happier future.



Old Man Gandhi

"Glint of mischief in these kindly eyes and the toothless million dollar smile."

A stage-hand stuttered. The manager did not want to dismiss him, so he gave him a job high up in the flies, where the minimum of conversation would be necessary.

One day a heavy weight crashed on to the stage during a rehearsal, scattering the actors, and several moments later they heard the warning from above: "I—I—s-s-s--say, th-th-there—l-look out!

You could tell she was just the type— pretty as a doll and just as dumb—as she floated through the cocktail lounge with a fuzzy poodle under her arm. She seated herself, and as the waiter prepared to take her order, baby-talked the dog into exasperation.

Trying to comfort the fidgeting animal (the waiter still waited) she cooed: "There, there, now, Mama's itsy-bitsy baby—nobody's going to hurt 'oo."

The poodle settled after a while, and the affectionate girl turned big blue eyes to meet the icy glare of the waiter, who asked, courteously but bitingly: "Your first dog., madam?"

'THE MEEK SHALL INHERIT THE EARTH'

By H. A. Overstreet

Hitler has rendered one service at least to humanity in that he has redeemed the word 'slave'

At long last it is being realised that the world has progressed on the toil of slaves and that the slave builders are the real master builders. To be the 'son of a slave' should be a matter for pride, when prestige values veer round to a correct focus.

This article is written principally from the standpoint of the Negro citizens of America, but the victims of oppression and social tyranny, who alas, are many in our land, may also find hope and solace in the fact that the world of tomorrow is theirs — for that is the lesson of history.

Hitler has redeemed the word "slave". He has made us see that slavery is nothing to be ashmed of.

Slavedom, he has made us remember, is a condition imposed from the outside; and in the last analysis, no condition imposed from the outside can rate the victims as low in the scale as those who made them victims. The Frenchman who goes back to his village will, in some later day, say to his grandchildren, bitterly but proudly: "Once I was a slave". He will tell of insults, beatings, of working under harsh overseers, of being starved into submission; but he will tell these things with a remembering pride in his tough power to survive. His grandchildren will be proud to be the offspring of this man who was once a slave.

It is time to take issue with the whole curious habit of making outside conditions something to be ashamed of; time to reevaluate the image of the slave. The condition of slavery proves only that time and again there have been people who have had physical and legal strength without moral scruples.

Cruelest Action In History

> Nothing in modern history—before the Hitler days—is darker than the African slave trade. It was conducted by whites, and it is something for whites to be ashamed of. It is nothing for coloured people to be ashamed of.

Yet there is a tacit assumption that Negroes of today have, in their slave background, something they need to live down—as a newly rich woman hides the fact that her father was a saloonkeeper. But there is, in slavery, nothing for Negroes to live down. White men, in their mood of mastery, committed some of the cruelest acts in history. They were man-hunters —brutal, conscienceless and hypocritical. They searched out texts in their holy Bible to justify their abominations. Never did hypocrisy wear so mean a face as among Christian slavers.

There is nothing in his slave ancestry for the Negro to be ashamed of. Rather he has reasons to be proud. Not only did his ancestors have the stuff in them to survive the hardships of slavery, but they were vital enough to impress the pattern of themselves upon their masters.

"My grandfather was a slave", could be a bitter proud boast on the lips of a Negro today. He could say to his white hearers: "I've got something you white people don't have. I've got a sorrow to keep me humble.....sorrow for the old folks who never knew freedom. You white people don't have a humbling sorrow like that; you have only a shame to forget—the shame of having made people into slaves".

Tinsel World's Of Greece And Rome

When we look back upon Greece, the negative comment we make upon her civilization is never one against the slaves; rather it is against those —the aristocrats—who were willing to live with lily-white hands while the slaves did the menial work. We can never quite forgive the Greek philosophers for condoning slavery. Perhaps the time was not yet ripe for revolt against this war-born and brutality-born institution; but there is something tarnished in the greatness of a thnker like Aristotle who could calmly declare that "some men are born to be slaves". When we remember Phidias, the slave, carving his incomparable marbles on the Acropolis, we realize how completely slavery has been something from the outside, imposed by the arbitrary will of the physically and legally powerful.

We have a careless way of accepting history as history is handed down to us. But it is well to remember that historians in the older centuries never wrote the full history of man. They left out what was most important: the history of working people and slaves.

Big Omission

They left this part of the story out because the task of the historians was to write for the members of the ruling classes. They had to recount the deeds manoeuvres, conflicts—in politics and war—of those who alone counted as important. If they wrote of common folk, they had to write of them with the condensation and disdain expected by their readers. Thus they could not write sympathetically and searchingly of the miserable slaves in the silver mines of Athens, nor of the wretched victims of patrician cruelty in Sicily and Rome. These "proletaries" were regarded with contempt or at best as negligible. Cicero was the bitter hater of everybody who was too poor to live without manual toil.

For Spartacus, the heroic gladiator who led the slaves in rebellion against their owners, he had the same kind of contempt that a hireling corporation lawyer has for a union organizer. (What high-school boy in his Latin class, however, learns that this was the kind of man Cicero was?) When Latin historians wrote of Spartacus—who was not only a labour leader but a brilliant military strategist—they made no effort to understand him and the cause he was fighting for but used angry epithets—"robber", "runaway". "deserter"' "barbarian". Cornelius Tactus speaks of the successes of Spartacus as shameful and humiliating.

Thus history has been slanted away from the working people and slaves; and the things we have been taught by the ancient historians to think of as the major concerns and attitudes of humanity have been merely the major concerns and attitudes of the master classes.

The Basic Story

The basic story of man was never written by the ancient historians, for this story has to do with the patient efforts of man to learn the nature of the materials at his command, to shape them to his needs, to bring out of the world the resources of its wealth for the uses of life, to relate man to man in the co-operative pursuits of peace.

It was the workers and slaves who were assigned this necessary job. Held under compulsion by the aristocrats in the "big house" on the hill, they had to learn the ways of the soil, the strength of materials, the right ways and the wrong ways of piling stone on stone, of carving beauty of joining sound to sound for men's pleasure of putting figures and words on parchment, of working together.

As a result, they learned cleverness of hand, keenness of perception, subtlety of emotion, artistry in communication, co-operation in accomplishment. They grew strong with skill in the things that mattered, while the political leaders and lawyers and soeldiers grew strong in the "gentlemen's" arts of military strategy, litigation, and political manoeuvring.

When the full history of man is written, it will show by glaring contrast the characteristic habits of mind developed among the ruling, exploiting, law and war-making classes—of arrogance, conceit, callousness, self-excusing, power-seeking and lust—as over against the hard-won intelligence, skill and moral sensitivity of those forced by their owners and rulers to do the difficult work of the world. Evil habits of mind and emotion developed among these lowly folk as among all people of the world. But because they had no license to use ruthless power over others, they were saved from the grosser vices of the master classes. It is a fact not to be disregarded that the moral sensitivity of Christianity had its strong support chiefly among slaves and workers.

Genesis Of Morality

Some day we shall learn that the significant history of man comes out of those of whom the ancient historians seldom spoke except with irritation and disdain. Out of this silent throng have come the solid achievements of industry, science, and art. For it is worth remembering that in the ancient world, while historians came from the upper classes, architects, sculptors, musicians, teachers—even stray philosophers like Socrates and Epictetus—came mostly from the working classes.

It still must rate as one of the most unexpected achievement—utterly out of keeping with the tradition of ancient historians—that the Hebrews wrote the history of a slave rebellion. In that history the slaves were the heroes.

Out of that slave rebellion came the Ten Commandments of a new moral order. Later, another history was written—again by Hebrews. This time it was the story of the short span of life of a workingman. The story of Christ, the carpenter, surpasses in significance the histories of all the military adventurers and lawyers and political manoeuvrers of all times.

To be known as having come out of the background of workers and slaves is apparently nothing to be ashamed of.

White Man's Mire

The white race has got itself caught in ancient prestige-images. The historians, as we have said, were largely to blame for this. They reported the stories of the master men and women of the ancient days—kings, queens, nobles, generals, and political leaders—the people who lived in the castles and on the big estates. The white man's schools and colleges have taken this kind of history to be the supremely significant story of man and have made the images of rulership and mastership stick in our minds. Prestige has been seen to come from the ability to be high in the scale of ownership and command. Hence the white man's civilization has patterned its spiritual self not on the lowly but on the mighty and proud.

The Negro had a surer spiritual sense. He took the story of the slave rebellion in Egypt as the central story in history. Unlike the whites he emphasized the fact that it was a 'slave' rebellion. The whites have never been accustomed to speak of it as a labour strike—a walk-out, a collective rebellion of shamefully exploited workers—but chiefly as a supernatural episode that revealed the power of God. Again, the Negro had a sure spiritual sense in his adoption of Christ, the carpenter. The white man adopted Christ chiefly as a supernatural agent for effecting his admission into heaven. The Negro adopted Christ as a friend and symbol of the lowly.

Spiritually it is a dangerous thing to get our prestige-images mixed. To believe in democracy and yet look nostalgically to the rich slave-owners on the hill as the carriers of culture is to be muddled about human values. If democracy is a repudiation of power-over-others then the rich slave owners on the hill were not the carriers of a fine culture, however impressive their "gentility" may seem. Rather they were the creators and perpetuators of an evil culture: of mastery, arrogance, and self-indulgent privilege.

Matter For Pride

> When we get our prestige-images straightened out, we realize that the Negro has one advantage over the white: he comes out of a people that have no past to be ashamed of.

No politically organized ancestors of his in this American land lived in comfort on the hard work of slaves, or built the graces of their life out of the humiliation and degradation of victims. No ancestors of his separated mother and child, husband and wife, on the auction block, or hired overseers to apply the lash. No ancestors of his deliberately denied education to their workers lest knowledge make them strong. And none of his people ever took away from others justice before the law and the right to cast a free man's ballot.

The Negro can be proud of the clean record of his past. He can be proud, too, of a people who, catapulted into freedom, homeless, landless, utterly without education or knowledge of the white man's world, have managed in a few decades not only to make a place for millions of themselves but also to produce poets, novelists, musicians, scientists, political leaders, and educators who rank with the creative minds among the whites.

In Tune With Nature

The Negro comes out of a workers' background. This can rightly be his pride. His enslaved ancestors knew the secrets of growing things. Their fingers were apt in the uses of wood, stone, and metals. They were husbandmen and craftsmen. But they were never merely uninspired hewers of wood and drawers of water. While they worked they sang music unparalleled in folk history. In Jean Toomer's words, they were a "song-lit race of slaves".

Not all of his ancestors were wise and gifted. This would be too much to ask of any people, white or coloured. But the spirit of Negro life has contributed something to the heritage of man that we may not safely lose. It is a heritage that the Negro may claim as his own.—Saturday Review of Literature.

WHAT WAR HAS COST BRITAIN

In cash—£21,000,000,000. This is what the war cost Britain, as worked out by a special sub-committee of the United Nations, cables Arthur Webb, *Daily Herald* Washington correspondent.

In houses—three out of 10 destroyed. In shipping—one half of the pre-war tonnage lost. In overseas investment—income reduced to less than half.

By the middle of 1946, according to the Committee, 6,000,000 people were transferred out of the armed forces and Britain's manpower level reached that of 1939. The United Kingdom is exporting more to Europe now in proportion to the total exports than in 1938.

SWALLOW Vs. METEOR

The "Whistling Boomerang", the De Havilland Swallow jet plane, is being tested at high speed at Hatfield, Hertfordshire, after being fitted with an improved engine, reports the *Daily Mail* air correspondent.

"It is possible that with the new engine the plane will exceed the record of 616 m.p.h. and even 621.26 m.p.h.", Mr. De Havilland said.

The R.A.F. high-speed flight at Tangmere still await the weather that will enable their Gloster Meteors to put the world speed record beyond 621.26 m.p.h.

RECOVERY THROUGH TWILIGHT SLEEP

HOW THE TRUTH SERUM WORKS

By Albert Deutsch

The "Truth Serum", sodium pentothal, which was used on young William Heirens by a Chicago psychiatrist to make him talk out the tragic details in the slaying of the Degnan girl and other crimes, has long been used effectively in treating mental cases.

Dr. Roy R. Grinker, who administered the drug to Heirens, developed it with his colleague, Major John R. Spiegel, in treating combat neuroses as an AAF medical officer. Grinker and Spiegel called their method of treatment narcosynthesis, in which pentothal is used to induce a state of "twilight sleep."

Treatment

Narcosynthesis is described at length, with many case illustrations, in Grinker and Spiegel' 'Men Under Stress,' one of the best medical books to come out of this war. It was published last year. Grinker, in a recent address before a psychiatric meeting at Chicago, vividly explained the method and its dramatic results in treating war neuroses:

"The patient is isolated in a semi-darkened room and is told he is to receive an injection that will make him sleepy. The drug is then injected in the ante-cubital vein (in the arm) at a slow rate (one-tenth of a gram per minute), while the patient is asked to count backwards from the number 100. Shortly after the counting becomes confused and before actual sleep is produced, the injection is discontinued....

"By the time a satisfactory level of narcosis is reached, a few individuals will begin to talk spontaneously and if the patient is on the subject of his battle experience, he is allowed to proceed without interruption. In most cases, verbal stimulation is necessary.

"The patient is told in a matter-of-fact manner that he is on the battlefield, in the front line. If little or nothing is known of the original situation (which precipitated the neurosis) a typical scene is depicted. "The patient is told that mortar shells are flying about, that one has just landed close by, that enemy planes are overhead, or that tanks are approaching from the flank, and that he must tell what is happening. The amount of such stimulation which is needed to start the patient talking varies tremendously. Some react with the first few words, and launch into a vivid account of the action. Others resist for varying periods, and when such resistance is maintained, the stimulation is made more dramatic and realistic.

Varied Reactions

"The therapist (doctor) plays the role of a fellow soldier, calling out to the patient, in an alarmed voice, to duck as the shells come over, or asking him to help with a wounded comrade. Persistence is rewarded in almost every case by an account of the scene in progress."

Grinker gives a vivid description of reactions under this pentothal narcosynthesis, or twilight sleep. Some patients actually acted out parts of the battle scene. They were allowed to get out of bed and wander about the room in search of a slit trench, a lost friend or whatever the particular action called for. Some lived through the scene verbally, just talking it out. Others actually buried their heads under pillows to protect themselves from unseen shell-fire.

"It is electrifying", Grinker noted. "to watch the terror exhibited in the moments of supreme danger such as at the imminent explosion (imagined) of shells. the death of a friend before the patient's eyes, or the absence of cover under a heavy dive-bombing attack. The body becomes increasingly tense and rigid; the eyes widen, and the pupils dilate, while the skin becomes covered with perspiration. The hands move about convulsively. seeking a weapon, or a friend to share the danger.

Neutral Point

"The intensity of emotion sometimes becomes more than they can bear and frequently, at the height of the reaction, there is a collapse and the patient falls back in bed and remains quiet for a few minutes, usually to resume the story at a more neutral point. Some patients return over and over again to one short traumatic scene, living it through repeatedly as if, like a needle travelling around a cracked record, they could not get past this point.

"In such cases, more than one pentothal narcosynthesis is required, each further session bringing out new pieces of repressed material".

This reporter has witnessed several cases of sodium pentothal treatment for psychotic patients. At St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, D.C., the government institution for mental patients, I watched its results on two young psychotic patients, both of them Navy men. In each instance, the patient was completely uncommunicative, unable or unwilling to answer questions. One man, a schizophrenic case, seemed entirely oblivious to his surroundings.

Useful In Amnesia

The psychiatrist, in each case, slowly shot the drug into a vein just below the elbow. The patient would go into a sleepy state, but at the same time brightened up and became visibly more alert. The injection stopped, and the doctor asked questions in rapid-fire but friendly fashion, and the patient, completely unaccessible a few minutes ago, opened up and answered in a drowsy voice but with apparent frankness.

Both pentothal and amytal have been found extremely useful in getting at the identity of amnesia patients who can't remember who they are, where they came from, what they've been doing, etc. The drugs are used routinely in such cases at Bellevue Psychiatric Hospital, where many amnesia victims are brought.

The so-called truth serum was used not infrequently in military service during World War II to test soldiers on sick call suspected of malingering or feigning illness.

No Legal Evidence

One of its most dramatic uses in recent years occurred in 1942 when Dr. Ralph S. Banay, then psychiatrist-in-chief at Sing Sing prison, injected a combination of sodium amytal and benzedrine sulphate in the two Esposito brothers, who were later executed for the "mad-dog" murder of a New York cop on Fifth Avenue. The brothers manifested definite psychotic symptoms in Sing Sing's death house, and Banay's drug test, along with other observation, convinced him that they were really insane and not feigning.

Confessions or statements made while under the influence of "truth serum" are not recognised as legal evidence in American courts. The sodium pentothal test complicated Heirens case and created much confusion.

A major problem in its use revolves around the matter of ethics: should a physician ever use a therapeutic drug or device for any other purpose but treating a patient? Is it ethical for a doctor to use his medical instruments to test criminal suspects rather than to cure sick people?

Solving Problems .....

A House For A Crown

By Kathleen Batt

"What do you want to buy,
What have you to sell,
What do you want to know,
What have you got to tell,
What do you want to hire,
What have you got to let,
What staff do you require,
What job do you want to get?"

That is an advertisement that has aroused a good deal of interest in the British press lately. It led me to a charming old house in a shady terrace in Kensington, where I met three delightful people—four, counting the kitten Michele—who constitute the "Solve Your Problems" service.

The three people are Miss Cecilia Wolseley, blonde and elegant, one of Britain's first woman barristers; Mrs. Keenlyside, widow of an Army officer, sophisticated and with a bubbling laugh; and Mrs. Allfrey, a poet and short-story writer.

It all began with Mrs. Keenlyside meeting up again with Miss Cecilia Wolseley, whom she had known many years before, and telling her about a girl she knew who wanted a job. As it happened, they were able to solve that girl's problem, and then they said to each other what a lot of people there were, especially young people, wanting jobs, wanting friends, wanting help with all kinds of things. Then they said, well, why not help them? They told Mrs. Allfrey, who was a friend of Mrs. Keenlyside's about it, and she was enthusiastic.

Now, for a fee of five shillings, "Solve Your Problems" will find you a secretary, a pen friend, or a psychiatrist; they will give you legal advice or help you with your plumbing; they will find you a model if you are an artist, they'll give you advice if you're a budding author. And they'll listen to your troubles, and if there is only sympathy and encouragement that can be given you, why they'll give you that. Ex-Service men and women and young people are their speciality.

They will even miracle-of miracles in Britain today— help you find somewhere to live. In fact, Miss Wolseley has a tremendous scheme for buying up big old houses and converting them into family flats—preference going to families with children and Ex-Service men and women. She has already been able to house several families in this way.

Incidentally, all the personnel of "Solve Your Problems"—except Michele—have come to Britain from the Commonwealth. Mrs. Keenlyside was born in South Africa, Mrs. Allfrey comes from Dominica, in the West Indies—"one of the most beautiful islands in the world"—and Miss Wolseley is the daughter of a Demerara sugar planter.

Jitters For Man In Moon

WASHINGTON

The man in the Moon had better duck—or at least be on the alert—because he's going to have some fast-moving projectiles heading straight for him.

Confirmation of an experimental plan to provide company for the old man who has been furnishing moonbeams for us through the centuries came today from the army air forces.

The latest idea, conceived in the Buck-Rogersy brains of the fly boys, calls for a space rocket, propelled beyond the gravitational influence of the earth until it becomes a free agent.

The hope is, the AAF confides, that the space rocket will do the decent thing and remain within the Earth's orbit so that the earth may serve as a control centre for the guided missiles which the AAF expects to have romping around in the upper air within a few years.

Even The Gods Nod

Just to prove that the idea of a man-made satellite didn't result from the meanderings of an idle mind in the pentagon, the AAF said that the Joint Chiefs of Staff are supervising the preliminary study.

The statement indicated that the army now considers the boys who concoct the comic-strips guilty of a lot of old-fashioned daydreaming. Besides this, the AAF is trying to lease 3,000,000 acres of salt flats and desert near Wendover, Utah, as a rocket-testing ground.

In the past it was not considered uncommon to think that space was plentiful. On the basis of some recent army statements, however, it appears that we're going to need a lot more of it or something up there is going to get bumped.

Travelling On Moonbeam

Just recently the AAF said it had plans for a man-carrying rocket, capable of getting as far as 500 miles from home-up. The service has drawn up contracts for the manufacture of 100 other missiles capable of reaching 150 miles. In New Mexico they are already sending rockets up 70 miles and later this month expect to fire one that will reach 90 miles into space.

Other developments beyond the planning stage call for flights of a B-29 above 35,000 feet and for a shot at something higher with the new experimental plane, the XS-1, which does better than 760 miles an hour on the basis of early tests.

But the army probably has plans to replace the moon with something more modern and economical for moonbeam production.

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The Stage Artist Isn't Forgotten . . . .

Trade Union Of Actors

By Catherine Paul

Actors in Britain, like other professional workers, have their own self-protection society. It is the British Actors' Equity Association, called briefly British Equity.

Founded in December 1930, its main purpose is to protect persons who earn their living in the theatre; that means professionally trained artists of the theatre, music-hall, films, radio and television.

The Association has done much to improve conditions in the theatre, especially in its protection and care of artists. No person is allowed to start a theatrical company, or put on a play, unless he has a certain sum of money with which to pay the performers. The Association has a living wage for all members of the profession, and every theatrical management must contract to pay this wage.

Foreign artists working in the United Kingdom are also admitted to temporary membership, and are entitled to all the privileges given to British artists. After working 100 weeks foreign artists are admitted to full membership.

During the war the Council of British Equity formed a new branch called the Equity Demobilisation Service Bureau. The object of this Bureau is to give advice and information of every kind to help ex-Service actors and actresses to get back into their profession. The Bureau helps, for instance, over problems of clothes and clothing coupons (an essential part of the actors' work) and supplies details of the "special refresher courses" which the Government has put into practice to help ex-Servicemen and women in all professions to pick up the threads of the careers interrupted by the war.

Important theatre and film managements co-operate with British Equity in caring for demobilised actors and actresses. They are given first chance of jobs that are available.

MATANG UNTOUCHABLES' SALVATION

How Government Can Help The Disinherited And Distressed

By L. A. Kamble

It seems to me quite tragic that the real problem we are facing should be sidetracked and false issues raised on the plane of political rights when thousands of men, women and children are living in shameful misery bred of poverty, economic dependence and exploitation.

MINISTRY'S UPLIFT PLAN

I have before outlined the programme of salvation of the Matang (Mang community and thanks to the interest evinced by our friends and sympathizers of our lost cause like Mr. S. M. Mate of Poona, public attention is now being focussed on the problem of economic reconstruction of the earth's disinherited like the Matangs

The Congress Ministry is also evincing keen interest in this programme and has already published its blueprint of village uplift. This is conducive to the Matangs' uplift also. But the background of the Matangs' life and economic system should make it necessary to adjust this programme to the special needs of this class of the lowest of the low and one, too, that is unfortunately isolated from the village life.

Briefly, our urgent need of economic salvation is a scheme of facilities Government can immediately launch as a social programme for the Matangs. We can be gainfully absorbed in our traditional and ancestral handicrafts of broom-making, rope-weaving, other by-products of the 'vank' fibre and allied occupations side by side with small-scale agriculture.

The riverine 'ketki' palm is the basis of the cottage industry. The palms grow in a wild state along the banks of the rivers and are utilized for the fibre industry. Government can help us to cultivate the palms on an organized scale and help us found settlements of our people in the vicinity without great sacrifice. As there is a constant and growing demand for the rope products, the industry can be built up with Government's help in the matter of modern industrial technique.

MANG SETTLEMENT

We require industrial technique and use of small machinery for processing the 'vank' rope which our artisans can, with their skill and experience of generations, produce of the standard of the imported manila rope. The Government runs a number of schemes and this year large amounts are budgetted for the encouragement of cottage industries. If therefore Government lends us the services of experts and use of machinery and helps us to establish colonies along the river banks it would be the greatest contribution to the task of economic salvation of our people.

I must stress that our people are so backward and miserable that they are unable to raise even a small capital as a basis of co-operative economy. When, recently some of us went round in the Matang settlement to collect a capital of a ten-rupee share and raised a small amount amongst ourselves, I found that very few could possess the fortune of Rs. 10 which had to be paid before the 10th of the month. I had to borrow money and depend on contribution for a newspaper article to be able to raise the necessary capital. This should clearly show that the Matangs are incapable of forming co-operative societies as we are advised to do by officials of Government.

We do not want nor require charity of others. We require fraternal feeling, co-operation and such aid as our more fortunate and better-situated countrymen can extend without any great sacrifice. A Matang's self-respect and industry are his only asset even if today we are so exploited, miserable and helpless as to ask for help. If Government helps us as part of their official programme by encouraging Matang settlements along the banks of the rivers, it will be giving us the strength that we have lost and thus helping fulfilment of its social programme.

GIVE US LAND

There are waste lands throughout the province that could be distributed to the Matangs. The Matangs could be helped to eke out a living with the supplementary cottage industries out of the land that is lying waste at present. They have no capital or means for settlement. But even at present Government has put through an ambitious programme of 'Grow More Food' and other schemes.

Unlike the 'vatandar' Mahars or other classes of the depressed humanity in the province, the Matangs are much too feeble to get into the scramble for any kind of preferential treatment. We are not carrying on any atrocity campaign against any political party or community nor developing any political pressure like the well-organized and powerful groups of other untouchables.

This is because the Matangs are constitutionally incapable of any action of this type. The small group of the educated Matangs who are absorbed in government service and are comparatively better off are ardently nationalistic. Our bitterness and sense of grievance at the plight in which our people are finding themselves have not, I am glad to say, driven us to militancy or fomentation of hatred or conflict. Some of us have been as 'criminal tribes' and in some districts we are treated like chronic delinquents. But the bulk of our people are peaceful and they submit to every type of tyranny and exploitation without protest.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS

Our people in Bombay have suffered in the recent disturbances although we have nothing to do with the political activities that are carried on by certain persons and political groups in the name of the 'untouchables.' The educated Matang youth as well as the uneducated and backward youth amongst the community has participated in the struggle for freedom.

Our people in Satara have easily proved that we could bear the brunt of the struggle. Our misery and helplessness as one of the most distressed economically and socially amongst the groups of the backward classes have never goaded up and never will goad us to action that is calculated to harm the country's interests and struggle for freedom.

It is necessary to explain this position as I find that the public is ignorant about our real situation and sometimes identifies us with certain groups that are showing militancy and entering the game of power politics. Our people by instinct and training, however depressed they may remain, are opposed to the idea of using their misery to sabotage the country's struggle for freedom or ask intervention of foreigners or third-party interests.

Braille Micrometers:

Even The Blind Can Use Precision Instruments, Measuring Accurately To The Thousandth Of An Inch!

By PAUL WEST

At present a unique experiment is being carried out in England. If this is a success, the way towards a highly qualified and well-paid profession will be thrown open to thousands of unfortunate folk who have lost their sight.

The aim of those conducting this experiment is to enable blind persons to use precision-measuring instruments and thus be employed as inspectors of these products in the factories where they are manufactured. Already such blind inspectors are being employed in factories but the inspection carried out is limited mainly to ascertaining whether a finished product is too large or too small.

Hitherto, the blind person was unable to say how great the error in the process of manufacture was; this, in many cases, was only a very small deviation from the regulation measurement, deviations such as a hundredth or a thousandth of an inch. Inaccuracies, such as these, can only be ascertained with the help of such precision instruments as the micrometer or the Vernier height gauge.

A Remedy

Until now the handling of such instruments by the blind was an impossibility; a natural limit, therefore, was set to their carrying out such a work of inspection. But now a remedy has been found for this difficulty.

Two firms manufacturing precision-measuring instruments, in conjunction with the National Institute for the Blind and the Ministry of Labour, have embarked on the experiment of adapting the micrometer as well as the height gauge so that these instruments can be used by the blind. The principle involved in setting and reading remains unchanged. Even the ordinary micrometer can be used and all that is needed is to fit the special mechanism to it so that a blind person can read with the aid of his fingers the extremely accurate setting to a thousandth of an inch.

Briefly, this is how this micrometer is constructed. A device consisting of three metal drums fitting closely together is attached to the micrometer. These are fairly large, about 2 inches in diameter. They have marked on them, in the usual Braille characters, the infinitely small scales of the micrometer. That is to say, the scales that are finely engraved on an ordinary micrometer appear as little dots in relief upon the metal drums which can easily be felt by the blind person.

The New Device

The metal drums, together with the scale in Braille character, are connected with each other and with the opening of the micrometer by a revolving shaft. It is a matter of common knowledge that there are two scales on a micrometer; one, showing a rotation of one-fortieth of an inch, the other, a rotation of a thousandth of an inch. In accordance with this, the inner metal drum corresponds to the scale giving a rotation of one-fortieth of an inch, the outer drum corresponds to that showing a rotation of a thousandth of an inch.

When the outer drum is set in motion, the inner drum automatically rotates with it by reason of the fact that both have a common axis, the only difference being that it rotates much more slowly. If the outer drum has revolved once and, by so doing, opened the micrometer one-fortieth of an inch, the next dot in relief on the inner drum will thus be reached.

The third metal drum is sandwiched in between the other two; it is immovable and has but one gradation marked on it—the zero-mark. Starting from this zero-point, the blind person will be able to gauge with his fingers and thus "read" all variations on both the other drums. If the zero-points of all three drums are in line one with another, the micrometer is then closed.

Let us suppose that the inspector has to determine whether a piece of metal used for making precision-instruments has the regulation thickness of 0.246 inches. He rotates the inner metal drum until its ninth raised dot lies right up against the zero-point of the middle drum. The mecrometer is now set at exactly .225 inches. Thus the outer drum will be rotated 21 raised dots, that is to say a 21/1,000 of an inch

Scales With Notches

The blind person now feels with his fingers that the ninth raised dot on the inner drum and the 21st on the outer drum together with the zero-point on the middle drum are, all, to the greatest possible degree of precision lying in one straight line.

This setting tells the inspector that the micrometer is now opened to a breadth of. 246 inches. If the piece of metal that is to be tested fits into the opening, it is an accurate finished product. If, on the other hand, it has turned out to be too thick or too thin, the inspector can, with accuracy, ascertain the extent of the deviation by means of a slight rotation of the drums or by taking another "reading" of the dots with his fingers.

The most important respect in which the height gauge adopted for use by the blind differs from the standard one is that its scales have notches which permit of their being easily felt.

THE REAL "FIRST LADY" OF CHINA

(Continued from Page 19)

improve. After his death in 1925, she took an active role in Kuomintang politics but left China in 1927, when Chiang Kai-shek broke with the Communists. She went to Moscow, where the Russians treated her with great consideration and later to France.

This period of her life has nurtured the idea that she herself is a Communist. That is far from the actual case—a left-wing Democrat, yes, but not a Communist. She is first and foremost a disciple of the tenets of her husband, which she accepts literally, and she believes that sweeping land reforms and a coalition Government, with Communists and other parties participating, are the answers to China's present ills.

She speaks English by preference and some of her closest friends are Americans, including Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell Col. Evans Carlson, a host of GI's and a number of Nisei who served with the United States Army in China.

Mme. Sun, it is known, has long been anxious to visit the United States again but she is unwilling to leave China during what she regards as a critical period in Chinese history.

While still a member of the Kuomintang, she has concentrated since 1938 on relief activities of the China Defense League, now renamed the China Welfare Fund.

The organisation is supported by the China Aid Council of New York, and its affiliate, United China Relief, as well as by British aid to China, Mme. Sun Yat-sen's appeal in Australia, domestic contributions and donations by overseas Chinese. The fund is the sponsor of eight "international peace hospitals" with thirty-five branches throughout North China. To these surgical instruments, medical books and such drugs as sulfa and penicillin.

Impressive Paradox

At the age of 51 (according to the China Year Book), Mme. Sun looks twenty years younger. Her hair is jet black, her eyes luminous, her skin unwrinkled and porcelain-like. The plain solid-colored dresses she wear accentuate her simplicity. The over-all impression is one of dignity, great charm and fragile beauty.

Mme. Sun, who lives in a tastefully furnished house on the Rue Henri Rivere in the old French concession in Shanghai, rarely appears in public, devoting most of her day from 6 a.m. to her relief activities, a large correspondence, receiving visitors at tea and reading. She writes her own letters, using dull-edged pens and brown ink.

As in the early days she is shy, dislikes excessive attention and shuns interviewers. Some time ago when the China Welfare Fund sponsored a play for relief, crowds of Chinese milled around her as she came out of the Shanghai Theatre just to touch her clothes, and this adoration she finds difficult to understand. A reporter who asked her for an interview was told:

"Why write about me? I would much prefer you write about the China Welfare Fund. That is important."

After the Generalissimo, she is the person visiting Americans seem to want most to meet. She is a good listener, an easy conversationalist, a considerate hostess—qualities which make the humblest visitors feel important. Her memory for small details is phenomenal A guest who appears once and drops a stray comment that he is fond of chocolate cake is apt to find on returning a year later that a special chocolate cake has been prepared for him.

Those who have gone away from her teas have compared her with a 'doll,' and referred to her as a "good egg". One visitor notes:

"She is the only woman in the world who can chew gum and still seem like Joan of Arc." The New York Times.

CUTTING IT SHORT

This story won first prize in a competition run by an American periodical for stories of brevity and dramatic content:—

Elvina Parker received a telegram from her brother, who was accompanying her husband on a big-game expedition in Africa. The telegram read: "Bob killed lion hunting.——Fred."

Elvina, overcome with grief, wired back: "Send him home—Elvina."

Three weeks later a large packing-case arrived from Africa. Inside was a lion. Elvina sent a telegram: "Lion received. Must be mistake. Send Bob—Elvina."

Back from Africa came the reply: "No mistake. Bob in lion—Fred."

Our Delhi Letter

Bureaucratic Pastime: 'Operation Junket'

From Our Special Correspondent

The favourite pastime of Bureaucratic top dogs in Delhi mangers, during the closing years of the war and after was to organize junket parties i. e. excursion trips overseas at public expense. How far can the National Government now holding the reigns of office curb this deep—rooted evil?

NEW DELHI.

A junket may be described as "an outing or excursion, specially at public cost". It is the most aristocratic art of doing nothing. It is a great institution. It blesses a few at the cost of many.

It is like an automobile without the reverse gear. It props up a junketer to climb a ladder. Junketism, however, is not a profession. It has no stability nor security of tenure. Mr. F. Watson of the Counter-propaganda fame had a junket, but where is he now? And with the shifting sands of party politics, Junketism becomes a highly precarious assignment.

Birth Of Junketism

Junkets have become highly popular since the war. The first Junket was organised by Sir Sultan Ahmed, when as the Information Member of the Government of India, he sent a party of men to explain India's war effort to the Anglo-Saxon race in its homelands in the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The junket was stoutly opposed by the people of India and the Central Legislative Assembly censured the Government by carrying an adjournment motion.

This Junket of two Brahmins, one Mussalman and One Scheduled Caste set the fashion. Junkets became the order of the day. Every Department of the Government of India commenced planning junkets, first as a part of war effort and afterwards, as a part of post-war planning. The Railway Board alone sent out ten missions to United Kingdom and the United States of America. In one year, the Department of Information and Broadcasting organised three junkets or three Junketers in that Department organised missions for themselves.

On the eve of his reversion to the Punjab, Mr. P. N. Thapar, then Joint Secretary of the Department of Information and Broadcasting was sent to the United Kingdom and the United States of America, inter-alia, "to discuss the possibilities of holding an Indian exhibition in London." While in London he also discussed the production and commercial and non-commercial distribution of Indian Shorts in England, presumably showing the Government of India's P.I.O. (Post Information Officer, more popularly known as the Principal Information Officer) shaking hands with a member of the Government or bestowing his smiles on a Cabinet Minister or sitting behind the principal speaker at a Press Conference.

Interesting Aside

An AIR FORCE recruiting slogan, during the war was "Join the AIR FORCE and see the world." A present day version of the Travel-less Campaign could aptly be—"visit Calcutta or Bombay and see the next world." The Information Department's recruiting slogan could, similarly, be "Join the Bureau of Press Information and get a free boost up, through films and photographs." The Bureau of "Post" Information, 'inter-alia', maintains a fully developed photography section.

There is hardly any public function, where the Bureau's camera men are not present. Presumably, by the Order of the All-Highest, the Press conferences are a speciality of the Bureau's cameramen. One impression is that Press Conferences are organised to provide shoots for them. The result is two-fold. The Press Conferences have become a "Kumbja Mela" at which poor pressmen are the real gate-crashers. The officers of the Bureau are so overworked that they find some relaxation at the Press Conference. I counted as many as fifteen of them at Pandit Nehru's Press Conference last month.

The main function of the Bureau's cameramen, doubtless is to so focus their shoots as to have the P.I.O. in the centre of the picture. If you want the world to blow your trumpet, start blowing it yourself.

Humorous Episode

Reverting back to junkets, soon after Mr. Thaper's return to New Delhi the subject matter of his mission, namely Films and exhibitions, was abolished. So ended the first Junket. Mr. Thaper went back to the Punjab Government.

Mr. F. Watson, who specialised in growing beards and shaving them off, was the Director of the Counter-propaganda Directorate during the war.

He fitted his organisation into peacetime framework of the Government of India by re-naming it as Directorate of Research and Reference. Research has become a fashionable disease of the modern age. Scientific research can be understood. Planning in deluding people can also be understood. Mr. Watson's researches were only appreciated by himself or his superiors. In any case, Mr. Watson was sent to the United Kingdom to study "the Organisation and methods of conducting Research and Reference tasks."

Soon after his return to India, Mr. F. Watson resigned his post and his Organisation was "axed."

Colonel G. E. Wheeler, Director of External Publicity was the third gentleman who was persuaded to go on a mission to England "to discuss with the authorities on the spot the question of co-ordinating publicity and distribution arrangements in the Middle East and United Kingdom."

Story With A Moral

Colonel Wheeler, since his return to India has resigned his post and has reverted to External Affairs Department. Whether his Report will be made available to Maulana Azad, when he goes on a goodwill mission to the Middle East is not yet known.

It will be thus seen that the practical experience gained by the Trinity of the Information Department has been totally lost to India. If the deputy of Mr. Watson could be fitted into the Re-settlement Directorate, Mr. Watson and his other two colleagues could have equally been allowed to enrich the Government of India in some other capacity.

This reminds me of a story. All sort of appointments, it is alleged, were being made in an Indian State. A tailor, for example, was appointed a High Court Judge. A barber had become a finance member and so on. A needy man approaching the Prime Minister, requested him for a job. The Prime Minister promised to give him a job, if he were to tell him of a vacancy. The man promptly referred to a vacant situation of a Lady Doctor. No comments are needed.

New Order?—Not Yet

Have the junkets ceased with the incoming of the Interim Government is one pertinent question discussed here. One view is that Junkets are a necessary adjunct to democracy. As democracy is "the Government for the people, by the people and of the people"; people and their welfare must continue to remain the subject of patriotic anxiety. Junkets in such a scheme of things have an important role to play. Every man cannot become a minister, hence the need for Junkets.

Moreover, the change in the composition of the Government has not yet permeated to the roots of administrative machinery. The Servicemen still hold a domination position. The members of the Government are still finding their feet. They are literally being flooded with files. Uncertainties in the political situation and unrest in the country have made their task more difficult. With the best of will, therefore, it is difficult for them, even if they want to do so, to uproot the very useful institution of Junkets.

Two instances are cited of Junketism in recent weeks, in respect of one of which opinions are sharply divided.

The Indian delegation to the International Conference on the World trade and employment is a Junket par excellence. Nine persons have been deputed to keep a watching brief for India at the Conference. Its leader was so completely fagged out after attending the one-day meeting of the Trade Policy Committee that he had to go up to Simla to recoup his energies. Some people get tired by seeing others work.

The Delegation to the U. N. O. Conference it is alleged is another case of Junket. The Delegation consists of five delegates, five alternative delegates, six advisers, two secretaries, one assistant secretary and one superintendent.

The Sober View

The sober view however is that the Delegation, on the whole is admirably selected. It contains the cream of India's intellect, there being eight Brahmins out of twelve Hindus in the team. Two of the delegates, namely Sir Maharaj Singh and Mr. R. M. Deshmukh have been High Commissioners for India in South Africa and knew the problem of South African Indians inside out. Mr. K. P. S. Menon has held a diplomatic post, he being India's Agent General in China. Mr. P. N. Sapru has proved his ability and deep knowledge by the debates he has raised in the Council of State on matters relating to Indians overseas.

The other delegates have open minds. It is an admirable principle on which the British Parliamentary Institutions rest and function, that the ministers should be laymen. Mr. Churchill, for instance, had had no schooling in public finance when he was appointed the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Baldwin's Government. So also in India. Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan was a lawyer before he joined the Government of India as the Commerce Member. He made a success of his job.

Specialization Unlimited!

As far the advisers, two of them, Messrs. R. N. Banerji and Shavex Lal are top rankers in the Secretariat, the former as the Secretary of the Commonwealth Department and the latter as the Secretary of the Legislative Department. Financial problems will be tackled by Mr. Gupta of the Food Department. In fact they form the Brains Trust of the Delegation.

In the Secretariat of the delegation is included Mr. C. E. Jha, a Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth Department, who has recently returned from East Africa, along with the Sir Maharaj Singh Mission. One of the Secretaries of the Delegation has written a biography of his father, who had intimate knowledge of the South African problem. In writing the book, he must have waded through a mass of information relating to Indians in South Africa. It could, therefore, be safely said that he is not ignorant of the problem.

General Smutts, it is further asserted, is bound to take advantage of the Communal cleavage in India. The Delegation, as will be evident, is fully representative and contains Hindus, Mussalmans, and an Indian Christian and an Anglo-Indian. Furthermore, the fetish of specialisation is a disturbing feature of the modern age. It narrows down intellect and limits man's capacity to take broader view of things. Specialisation is not acquired by deep study or writing books alone. A man, for instance, can be a specialist by signing a statement along with some others.

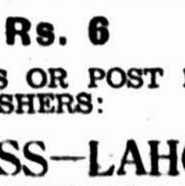
Drawing Room Examinations

Then again, examinations are described as a medium to level down the intellect. New Delhi has therefore developed a unique institution to qualify specialists. It is called the Drawing Room. And just as Bombay is often called the Matrimonial Clearing House of India, the New Delhi Institution of Drawing Rooms is the Clearing House for Junketers. New Delhi, in short, has become a Geneva without the League of Nations or its bracing climate. In the drawing rooms of New Delhi reputations are made or unmade. Appointments are created, and Junkets are organised.

Drawing Room politics have dominated New Delhi for some years. Drawing room has become an Institution. Here Junketism is born and bred. It shall survive the onslaught of anyone. It shall live and become strong. It shall become a creed, with a following specially amongst the social climbers. It shall rule the democracies for two reasons. Firstly, through Junkets a Government may be able to test how deep rooted a Junketer's nationalism is. Has the neo-nationalism of a Junketer penetrated beneath his clothes. Secondly, Governments through the combined efforts of International Junkets and the Drawing Room uplift movement may find recruits to its diplomatic services. This in its turn will lead to the stability of a Government by making the discontents happy.

There is only one snag, While Junketism shall live and flourish, Junketers may not. Very often oblivion is the path that leads from a Junket.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER



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CONSEQUENCES OF

PAKISTAN

BY

K. L. GAUBA

Several books of Mr. Gauba have had far-reaching effects, but nothing he has written equals in importance his "Consequences of Pakistan". Here he deals with the most outstanding question of the hour in an outstanding manner. Pakistan is viewed from all angles—Defence, Finance, Territorial Readjustments and—Khalistan. It is written with the vigour and force that have made Mr. Gauba's books world famous. While holding the Hindus responsible for Pakistan, Mr. Gauba finds that Pakistan will be an "effete and defenceless state", the "prey of foreign exploiters" and "whatever else Pakistan may or may not achieve, it will certainly have to its credit the economic downfall of the Muslim agriculturists".

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"DAILY HERALD'S" RETORT TO CHURCHILL

Says India Is Making Biggest Advances In Human History

LONDON, Oct. 12 (Reuter): The Labour "Daily Herald" severely criticises speeches made at the Conservative conference in Blackpool last week.

"In India today one of the greatest advances in human history is taking place. Britain, which today wields political power over 500,000,000 souls is transerring control voluntarily and peaceully to an Indian democracy," the paper says.

"It is a source of keen satisfaction to the British people and of credit to the British Government that this historic and hazardous change has thus far proceeded with so little disturbance. Last winter it appeared likely that a large part of India might well be tormented by both famine and bloodshed before the summer was over.

"Yet they have been avoided. By good statesmanship, the British Ministerial Mission and the Viceroy succeeded in building a constitutional bridge over the gulf between British rule and genuine Indian freedom. By equally persistent efforts directed from London the threat of starvation has been staved off.

The "Daily Herald" adds: "The extent of the progress achieved in both the fields and of perils avoided has not yet been realised.

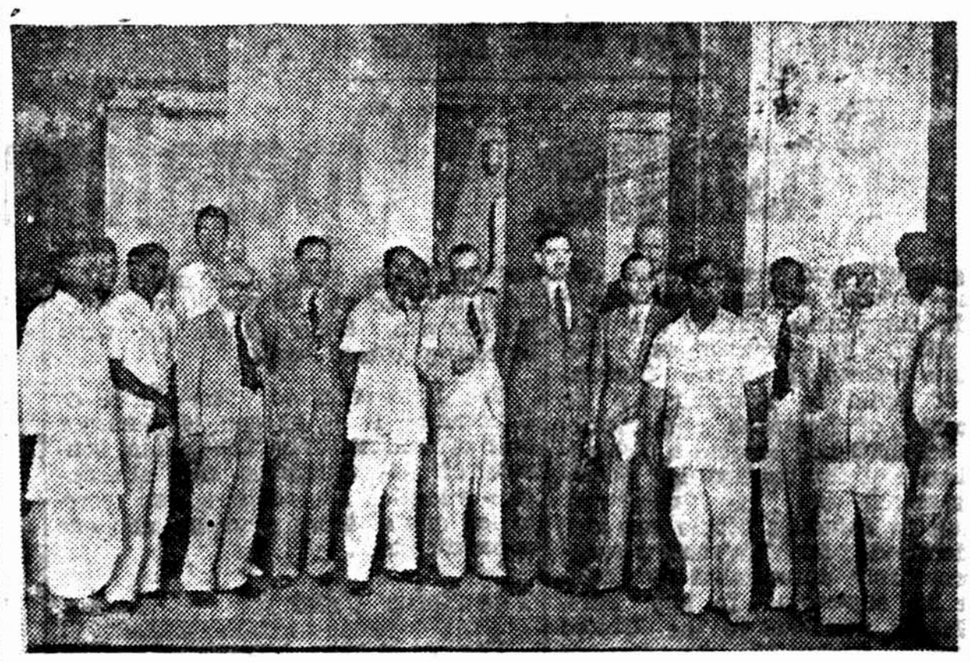
"At the moment there are even some signs that Moslem League leaders may consent after all to join the existing Interim Government and thus remove the main obstacle to a peaceful bridging of the gulf.

"The present is indeed a critical stage in the struggle to avod both famine and civil disorder. More the pity that some Conservative leaders should have chosen this time to reiterate their imperialistic attitude to India."

Decontrol Of Silk

WASHINGTON, October 11, (UPA). The Office of Price Administration today decontrolled all garments and apparel accessories made of pure silk or pure linen because the small quantity of clothing involved imposed an "unwarranted administrative burden" on the agency.

LONDON, October 12. (A.P.A.): Gen. Dwight Eisenhower said yesterday that he believed the extreme cold in the Arctic would preclude the use of modern armies there and that he foresaw no possibility of the region ever becoming the scene of battles such as have been fought in Europe.



Members of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society held a meeting last Tuesday in Lahore. Picture shows Managing Editors and General Managers of different Newspapers.

Protest Against Dusk-To-Dawn Curfew

Stern Gang Commander Issues Threat To British Army

JERUSALEM, Oct. 11. (Reuter): Pamphlets declaring that roads will be mined and fire opened on "the enemy" were distributed by Stern Gang terrorists in the All-Jewish city of Tel Aviv.

The threat was accompanied by warnings of inereased violence against the British Army in Palestine in view of the continued imposition of dusk-to-dawn curfew on roads throughout the Jewish sectors.

The Stern Gang, in a statement to the Hebrew Press, admitted their responsibility for mining roads throughout Palestine on Tuesday night, when two British soldiers were killed and three others wounded.

Menachem Beigin "Commander-in-Chief" of Irgun Zvai Leumi, a terrorist organisation, in pamphlets distributed through Tel Aviv letter boxes, has appealed to all members of Haganah, the Jewish resistance movement, to join "the ranks of the fighting Zion"

These pamphlets replied to Haganah's recent condemnation of murder of British troops. Their distribution was regarded here as indicating that the conflict between Haganah on the one hand and Irgun Zvai Leumi and Stern Gang on the other, has almost reached "the operational stage".

Circles in close touch with Haganah said to-night that Menachem Beigin is now engaged in "exploiting the present political situation" and that a "desperate spirit" prevails among Jewish youth.

Arab Executive Chiefs Leave For Egypt

JERUSALEM, Oct. 12. (A.P.A.): Doctor Hussein Khalidi and Ahmed Helmi Pasha of the Arab Executive are leaving to-day for Egypt on a combined business and political trip, Khalidi said last night.

Ahmed Pasha is President and Chairman of the Arab Umma (Land) Bank and Arab sources speculated that their trip will include discussions with bank officials in Cairo and Alexandria, relative to the plan of the Arab League Executive to combat further sale of Arab lands to Jews in Palestine.

Umma funds are used to buy Arab lands in areas not restricted against sale to Jews.

Impetus was given to the Arab land acquisition programme by last week's establishment of twelve new Jewish settlement in the South of Palestine.

Church On Trial

Vatican Denounces Sentence On Yugoslav Primate

ZAGREB, October 11. (Reuter): Monsignor Aloysius Stepinac, the Roman Catholic Primate of Yugoslavia who was today sentenced to 16 years' forced labour by a Yugoslav Court for "crimes against the State", will also suffer confiscation of property and lose all civil rights for five years.

According to the summing up of the President of the Court, Monsignor Stepinac's complete collaboration and active support of the regime of Ante Pavelic, former head of the Axis-sponsored administration of Crotia during the war, were completely proved. It was also said to have been proved that at the end of the war, Monsignor Stepinac conferred with Pavelic and agreed to form a united front of all anti-partisan elements and appeal for foreign intervention to save the Ustashi State.

Vatican radio, commenting on the verdict and sentence passed on Monsignor Stepinac, said tonight: the world know that the trial was one against justice and truth. Dictators have always felt the need of silencing voices who call for liberty, justice and truth.

"The truth is that Monsignor Stepinac has always defended with great courage the rights of God and the honour of his Church against all, who would trample rights under foot.

NEW YORK, October 12. (A.P.A.): Carinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, declared last night that Archbishop Stepinac of Zagreb, sentenced to sixteen years hard labour by a Yugoslav Court for collaboration with the enemy, was a victim of the forces that seek to destroy men's freedom, to ruin America and dominate the world.

The most reverend Richard Cushing Archbishop of Boston, said that Catholics would not be discouraged or dismayed by this latest Red Fascist crime against an innocent man.

The Vatican organ "Observatore Romano" last night denounced the sentence as ignominious and declared that the trial was also a trial of the Catholic Church.

The trial, it asserted, had been reduced to a level where every testimony is rendered superfluous, every denial useless.

France To Go To Polls

Referendum On New Constitution

PARIS, Oct. 11. (Reuter): Nearly 27,000,000 Frenchmen and women will go the polls on Sunday to vote for the second time on the proposed new constitution for France.

In May last over 105,000,000 voters rejected a constitutional text approved by the National Assembly while less than 9,500,000 approved it. This time with new text to consider which differs mainly from the first in that it provides for a second though not a very powerful chamber, the general expectation is that the voters will endorse the parliament's labour.

The new draft constitution was adopted after months of wrangling by three major parties—Popular Republicans, Socialists and Communists.

An A.P.A. report adds:—

France will approve the proposed new constitution in to-morrow's referendum, despite General De Gaulle's grim warning that it will imperil the nation's future, most observers, but not all, predicted to-day.

A few analysts felt that General De Gaulle's opposition to the new basic law for the Fourth Republic has given the referendum such an aspect of a plebiscite on his behalf that the result cannot be foretold. De Gaulle had condemned the charter earlier on the grounds that it does not give the executive enough powers and does not separate the legislative, judiciary and executive branches in a fashion that will provide France with a strong Government.

Recognising the power of General De Gaulle's challenge of his leadership of the movement Republicaine Populaire Party, the President, Georges Bidault, last night in a broadcast urged the nation to approve the constitution in order to insure civil peace in the Republic and protect the Independence of the nation.

MAIN FEATURES.

Main features of the constitution are: A two-house parliament, one the National Assembly, the other the Council of the Republic. The Assembly would have full legislating powers, the Council could only recommend legislation and suggest changes in bills passed by the Assembly.

A President whose terms would be seven years and who would be elected by joint session of the Council and Assembly, and a Premier appointed by the President with confirmation of the Assembly.

Two consultative assemblies, one for economic matters, the other for affairs of the French union.

The referendum will be followed by elections on Nov. 10 if the constitution is approved. These will be held to choose a permanent National Assembly. If it is rejected, a third Constituent Assembly will be elected.

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LEAGUE'S FINAL DECISION TO-DAY

VICEROY SENDS DEFINITE AND CONCLUSIVE REPLIES TO MUSLIM DEMANDS

No Insuperable Difficulty In Entry Into Interim Govt.: Alteration In League's Nomination Inevitable

NEW DELHI, Oct. 12, (A.P.I.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah had an interview with the Viceroy at 5-30 p.m. this evening, which lasted 85 minutes.

Mr. Jinnah drove from Viceroy's House to Mr. Liaqatali Khan's residence, where the members of the Working Committee of the Muslim League and the premiers of Sind and Bengal had already assembled.

GANDHI-BHOPAL PARLEY

AFTER HIS PRAYER MEETING THIS EVENING, MAHATMA GANDHI DROVE TO BARODA HOUSE, AND HAD ABOUT AN HOUR'S TALK WITH THE NAWAB OF BHOPAL.

"FINAL DECISION TODAY"

THE WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE MET FOR NEARLY AN HOUR AND A HALF, THIS EVENING, AND ADJOUREND TILL 11 A.M. TOMORROW.

MR. LIAQUAT ALI KHAN, TOLD PRESSMEN "THE WORKING COMMITTEE IS MEETING AGAIN AT 11 A.M. TOMORROW, WHEN A FINAL DECISION WILL BE TAKEN. WE DISCUSSED THE INTERVIEW WHICH MR. JINNAH HAD WITH THE VICEROY, TODAY, THE VICEROY'S LETTER WHICH WAS RECEIVED A FEW DAYS AGO AND ANOTHER LETTER WHICH WE RECEIVED FROM THE VICEROY THIS EVENING. THE WORKING COMMITTEE IS MEETING TOMORROW MORNING, TO TAKE A FINAL DECISION IN THE MATTER".

Viceroy's Reply

NEW DELHI, Oct. 12 (API): The Muslim League decision on the question of entry into the Interim Government is to be announced to-morrow. A gentle but plain hint that the dissussion on this subject has been sufficiently full to justify the expectation of a final decision by Sunday is believed to have been conveyed to the League from the Viceroy's House, from where a letter was delivered as the League Working Committee was in session this evening. It is thougnt that the letter contains definite and conclusive replies to the League's points and summarises the results of to-day's Viceroy-Jinnah meeting.

Among the points presumably raised by Mr. Jinnah to-day, was a demand, first for an assurance about Sections and Groups of the Constituent Assembly, and, second, for a clear indication of the issues on which the Viceroy has undertaken to prevent the Muslim members being outvoted in the Cabinet.

In addition to these, the portfolios to be allotted to the Muslim League nominees are a further subject of discussion in the lobbies, where it is assumed that the subjects at present placed in the charge of the three Muslim members—namely, Education and Health, Posts and Air, Law and Communications—are bound to be available for transference to the new Muslim League members, while any ideas that may be entertained in favour of getting any of the portfolios held by Congress members must be a matter of negotiation and agreement.

Doubts expressed with regard to these points have led to a strengthening of the opposition in the League Working Committee to the proposal for entry into the Interim Government, but are not considered strong enough to prevent or delay the ultimate decision to join the Government.

Some alteration in the list of five League nominees is considered inevitable in the altered circumstances, the choice of names is left to Mr. Jinnan.

MAHATMA RECTIFIES MISTAKE

Mahatma Gandhi called on the Nawab of Bhopal who had arranged to leave Delhi for Bhopal.

Keen interest has been roused by he Mahatma's confession in his prayers address of a mistake which he said he had committed three days ago. It is thought the allusion is to a formula which he suggested as regards the League's representative status, and which was later substantially modified by Congress members of the Interim Government.

A larger crowd than usual assembled on the lawn of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's residence in anticipation of a final announcement of the League Working Committees' decision. They greeted League leaders as they came out of the meeting Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Bengal Premier, receiving an ovation with cries of "Mujahid—Azam" in addition to other wellknown League slogans.

MOMINS' CLAIM

RANCHI Oct. 11, (A.P.I.): In any settlement that may be made with the Muslim League in connection with the Interim Government, the claims of the Momins, who constitute about 50 per cent of the total Muslim population in India must not be forgotten, says Mr. Muhammad Havildar Ansari chief of the Bihar Provincial Momin Volunteer Corps, in a press statement. He urges that at least one Momin should be incuded in the Interim Government.

UNO COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

H. Greenfield To Represent India

NEW DELHI, Oct. 12. (A.P.I.): India has been invited by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to send a representative to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, set up by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, which will open at New York on Nov. 18, says a press note.

The Commission, which replaces the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs, is composed of 15 members of the United Nations.

It has been decided to nominate Mr. H. Greenfield, Member of the Central Board of Revenue, as India's representative and Mr. N. Sunderesan, Financial Adviser to the Agent-General to the Government of India in New York, as Mr. Greenfield's alternate-cum-adviser.

2 DEAD, 1 INJURED IN CITY

32 Arrested On Saturday

BOMBAY, October 12. (A.P.I.): "The third stabbing incident for the day was reported from the Pydhoni area early this afternoon", states a press note tonight. It adds: "of the three victims, two succumbed to their injuries. In all 32 arrests were made today including 11 persons involved in an alleged breach of peace in Sion area, in which two Indian military personnel in mufti were the intended victims".

(EARLIER)

BOMBAY Oct. 12. (A.P.I.): After a break of 48 hours stabbing incidents have been reported again this morning, says a Press note issued by the Director of Information Bombay. Two knife attacks occurred between 6 a.m. and noon to-day, one in Golpitha area and other in Nagpada area.

Riot Cases

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Laxman Kashinath who was arrested by the Delisle Road Police on 11th October for throwing chilly powder in the eyes of a man and then stabbing him in the abdomen along with three or four of his accomplices was produced to-day before Mr. J. M. Barot, the Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court and remanded into Police custody pending further inquiries.

Balbahadur Karam Singh, arrested by the Maharbouri Police for having in his possession a Kukri, was sentenced to two month's rigorous imprisonment.

Kashiram Govind Pawar, arrested by the Delisle Road Police for having on his person a clasp-knife, was remanded into police custody.

Fifteen persons arrested by the Maharbouri Police in connection with the disturbances were discharged by the Magistrate.

STRAY ASSAULT IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12 (API): The Director of Publicity to the Government of Bengal has issued the following press note: One person was stabbed in North Calcutta in the afternoon to-day. A corpse was found in the Tiljala area. Calcutta was otherwise quiet throughout to-day. No incidents were reported from Howran.

LORRY OCCUPANTS STONED

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12 (UPI): A lorry carrying people who were returning after an immersion ceremony of Lakshmi Puja on Friday night, was stoned in North-East Calcutta. Before the situation could turn worse, police arrived and dispersed the crowd and armed pickets were posted.

A big size cracker was hurled at a house on Friday midnight in Narkeldanga and it exploded with a loud report. The building was slightly damaged but none was injured. Police investigation is proceeding.

Calcutta and suburbs passed another quiet day to-day.

ARUNA ON 'PRACTICAL PLANS' TO END RIOTS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12 (API): Giving her impressions of the situation in Calcutta, Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali told an 'A.P.I.' representative that both the Hindus and Muslims of Calcutta were in a mood of sullen hostility towards each other. Practical plans, she added, for transforming this attitude into one of robust self-confidence would have to be drawn up by Hindu and Muslim Congressmen in Bengal, and she hoped that she would be successful in helping them to evolve such a plan.

Mrs. Asaf Ali will stay here for a week, and meet workers of different political parties within the Congress. She will also address a number of meetings in different parts of the city.

CURFEW RELAXED FOR TEXTILE WORKERS

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 12 (API): On a representation being made by the Textile Labour Association, the authorities have relaxed the enforcement of Curfew between 12 midnight and 1-30 a.m. to enable the workers in the textile mills to go home after the night.

Curfew In Bangalore

BANGALORE, Oct. 12 (API): Curfew and Section 144 of Cr. P. C. have been promulgated in the Civil and Military station (Cantonment) of Ban-

(Continued on Page 16.)

LATEST NEWS FROM DELHI

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, October 12.

That the League is coming into the Interim Centre is the general expectation in New Delhi today. It is coming unconditionally, but on the assurances extended to it by the Viceroy and Pt. Nehru in their broadcasts and by Lord Wavell in his letter to Mr. Jinnah and in his interview with Mr. Jinnah this evening. These assurances, 'inter alia', are that the law of Constitution knows no Joint Responsibility as far as India is concerned. India's Constitution, however, knows Governor-General's veto, which remains. As a matter of fact in addition to the status of the Muslim League 'vis-a-vis' Mussalmans, the veto of the Governor-General and Joint Responsibility were rocks on which the Congress-League settlement was wrecked.

Congress demanded continuation of Joint Responsibility and obliteration of Veto. Mr. Jinnah and the League, on the other hand, were opposed to Joint Responsibility and retention of Veto.

Three facts, therefore, emerge from the last three weeks' controversy: Firstly, there is no understanding between Congress and League. This means there will not be even Joint consultations between the two wings of the Council or Cabinet. Secondly, there will be no Joint Responsibility. This, of course, does not prevent Congress continuing its joint deliberations or observe the principle of joint responsibility. It does not likewise prevent the League from having joint consultations among its own five members. Thirdly, the Governor-General's Veto which had been obliterated by Congress in office, will re-emerge. Lord Wavell's declaration that decisions to coalition are by common agreement and not by majority will introduce the principle of Communal Veto as well. Congress circles, however, assert that in the absence of Congress-League agreement an Interim Government with the League inside could not be called a Coalition. If this contention were correct the Interim Government would sink back to the status of an Executive Council.

Political observers, however, hold that although there may be strife in the beginning the parties ultimately will settle down and reach an agreement even sooner than anticipated. Their sitting together across the table will break the ice and lead to better results.

Beware Of 'Risks Of Further Compromise'

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12, (A.P.I.): Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali, the Congress Socialist leader who is now in Calcutta, told an A.P.I. representative here today that a coalition with the League at the Centre without a settlement would injure Congress fundamentals still further.

She was referring to a report that the Muslim League would decide to enter the Interim Government "on its own right" on the basis of the Viceroy's invitation.

The British, she said, would feel supremely satisfied, if the League decided not to come to terms with Congress and yet agreed to enter the Interim Government. British machinations to trap the Congress into office and disrupt its revolutionary potentialities would have then succeeded. "Congress leaders and Gandhiji are, let us hope, fully alive to the risks of further compromise," she added. ....

STOP PRESS

MORE INCIDENTS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12 (API): According to the Bengal Press Advisory Committee, a dead body with stab injuries was found in a gunny bag in Dum Dum area yesterday morning. A worker was stabbed in Cossipore area the same afternoon, while a passing lorry was stoned by a mob to the Beliaghata area in the evening.

(Later)—To-day nine persons were injured in a clash in Ghushur Area (Howrah) says a Press Advisory Committee note.

Punters Rejoice On Concluding Day At Poona

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Oct. 12

Favourites played bold parts in most events on the concluding day of the Poona Season and at last gave the chance of rejoicing to the hard-hit punters. Jockey Evans, who had a lead in the season's Jockeyship, scored a brilliant treble, through the medium of Yalta, Zedai and Dancing Miss in their respective races; while the Indian Jockey Khade had to be content with the second honours in the statistics with double to his side.

The thriving bookmakers were made to part with a small amount from their rich harvest throughout the season. In the punter's viewpoint the form failed to work during the season, but as apart from their experience in Bombay doping was not in earnest practice.

66 tickets were cashed on the treble pool. Each ticket paid Rs. 622.

Following are the results of Autumn Meeting, Third Day, Saturday, 12th October, 1946:—

THE FINAL PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. Baqir Haji Sadiq's NAR SHAMMAR 7-10 U. G. Shaikh 1*
Mr. Agab Abdulla's NAQIB 7-10 Fahad 1*
Mr. Narsi Tejpal's GULJAN AL IRAQ 8-12 Kasbekar 3
Mr. Mahomed Jamoor's RAGHEEB AL KHAIR 8-6 Hassanally 4

Not run: Patriot and Bull Dog.

Won by Dead heat, 3 lengths and ½ lengths.

Time: 1min. 40.25 secs.

Tote paid Rs.: 28 and 23 for Win. Rs 16, 15 and 15 for Places.

Favourite: Naqib.

Winner trained by Mahomed Jamoor and Owner.

THE DECCAN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Diamond's YALTA 8-7 Evans .. 1
Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR LASS 8-7 B McQuade 2
Mr Osman Chotani's PEPPERMINT 8-7 Laloo 3
Mr F H Mehta's EMBARKATION 8-7 Jones 4

All ran.

Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengtns, 1 1/2 lengths

Time: 1 minute 16 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 19 and Rs. 15.

Trainer: W Coomber.

THE PANCHGANI PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Chandulal J Shah's KHILOUNA 9-0 Kheemsingh 1
Messrs N V Thaker and Kisandas H Multani's PEACE TREATY 8-13 car 8-8 Kasbekar 2
H H the Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda's GOLDEN MEMORY 8-13 car 8-6 Summersingh 3
Mr B R Patel's JESTING MAID 8-11 P Khade 4

Not run: Oormilla and Bahram Khan.

Won by: 3/4 length, 2 lengths, neck.

Time: 1 minute 45 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 43 and Rs. 27.

Trainer. A L J Talib.

THE FINAL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Ahmed Jamoor's NAJAIMAN SAMI 8-13 P Khade 1
Mr Ali Akbar's KHALAF AL HAWA 9-4 car 9-1 Mullsingh 2
Mr Agab Abdulla's FARIQ 8-0 car 7-9 Fahad 3
Mr R J Sigtia's SOLFERINO 9-0 W T Evans 4

Not run: Bhaijan.

Won by: 5 lengths, 3 lengths, head.

Time: 1 minute 40 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 32 and Rs. 66.

Trainer: Owner

THE PANCHGANI PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Mrs. F H Mehta's ZEDAI 8-2 W T Evans 1
Mr A Fatah's NAWABKHAN 8-0 car 7-0 Kasbekar 2
Mr Osman Chotani's PEARL MAHAL 9-1 car 8-8 Fahad 3
Mr B L Punjabi's ROYAL EXPRESS 8-12 Khade 4

All ran.

Won by: 3/4 length, 1 1/2 lengtns, 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 45 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 61. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 21 and Rs. 33.

Trainer: Dinshaw.

THE OCTOBER PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr A A Suterwala's GIPSY MOON 8-6 Shankar 1
Mr W W Egerton's NEAR IMAGE 8-3 West 2
Khan Saheb S Rashid Ahmed's COMET 9-4 Kheemsingh 3
Messrs J D Banatwalla and D N Khambata's GINGER GIRL 8-3 McQuade 4

Not run: Lady Wavell, Pom Pom II, Princess Padma and Chirag.

Won by: Short head, 1 1/2 lengtns and 1/2 length

Time: 1 minute 30 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 86. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 28 and Rs. 16

Trainer: Syed Fatah.

THE DECCAN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Rao Saheb D K Parker's GEORGIE 8-7 P Khade 1
Mr Habib I Rahimtoola's PHILITA 8-7 car 8-0 Summersingh 2
Major A Svamvur's FIND OUT 8-7 Evans 3
Mr Osman Chotani's PALMY DAYS 8-7 Lalloo 4

Not run: Royal Express.

Won by: Neck 2 1/2 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 15 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 24 and Rs. 12

Trainer: B R Patel.

THE PANCHGANI PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Mr A S Motabhoy's DANCING MISS 8-7 W T Evans 1
Major A Svamvur's KING'S CUP 8-6 Shankar 2
Rao Bahadur D A Surve's MERRY MARK 9-0 Raffaele 3
Messrs Hope and A L J Talib's DULHAN 8-11 car 8-6 Nasiruddin 4

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 1 lengtn, Short head.

Time: 1 minute 44 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 42. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 89 and Rs. 25.

Trainer: Moosa.

SIND PENTANGULAR.

HINDUS HEADING FOR VICTORY?

KARACHI, Oct. 12 (API): Deadly bowling by Tuljaram, making his debut in the Sind Pentangular Cricket Tournament was responsible for the Parsis poor total of 145 runs.

Tuljaram who took three wickets before lunch, rounded off the Parsis' innings 30 minutes after paly had been resumed with the final analysis of six wickets for 24 runs, including three maidens.

The Hindus in their knock fared no better than their opponents, and were four for 54 when tea was taken.

Brilliant fielding combined by the bowler keeping as immaculate length resulted in the batsmen being tied up when play was resumed after tea. The Hindus lost two more wickets and when stumps were drawn for the day, they had scored 114 runs for the loss of six wickets, Naomal remaining unbeaten with 30. The Hindus now need 32 runs with four wickets to spare for victory.

Bloodstock Consignment For Bombay

LONDON, Oct. 11 (Reuter): A large consignment of 152 thoroughbreds is being sent to India in the S. S. 'Queda' which is leaving for Bombay next week.

The horses, some of which are valued at £5,000, were purchased by the British Bloodstock Agency and the Anglo-Irish Bloodstock Agency for various well-known Indian owners.

King George VI Stakes

ASCOT, Oct. 12, (Reuter): Souverain won the King George VI stakes run over two miles here today

Bright news was second and Airborne third, eleven ran Betting 11 to 2 20 to 1 and 4 to 5 on favourite.

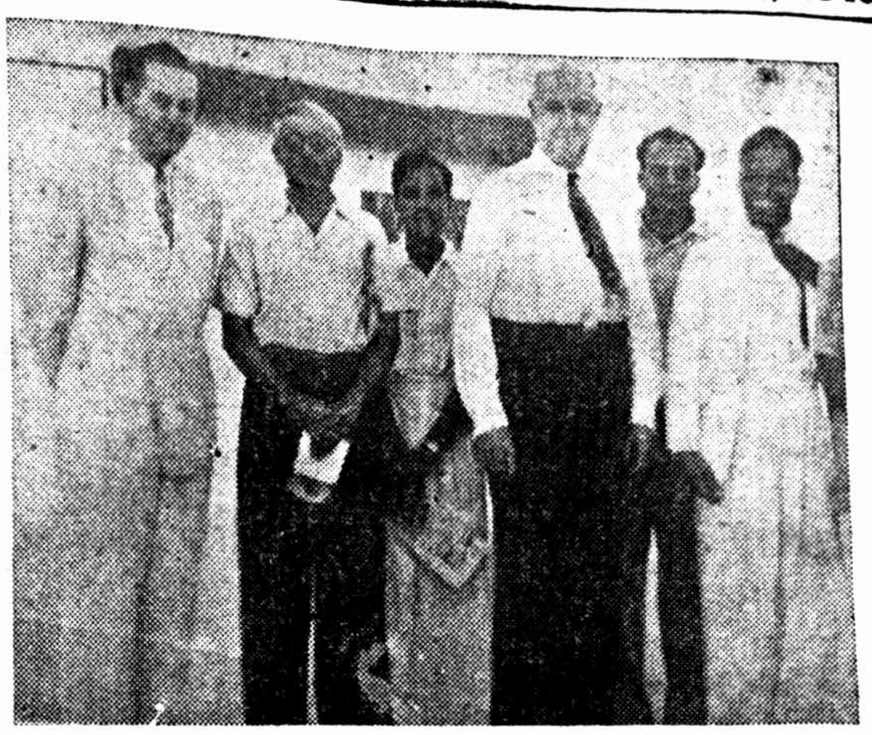
"CHAMPION OF CHAMPIONS"

ASCOT, Oct. 12, (Reuter): The French horse Souverain, owned by Paris cafe proprietor M. Schmitt, became the "Champion of Champions" today when winning the £ 5,000 King George VI stakes—the new international race—over two miles here.

TENNIS RANKING

CALCUTTA, October 10: The following Indian tennis players have been ranked for the year 1946-47, in numerical order, according to an announcement made here today by the All-India Lawn Tennis Association:—

Ghaus Mahomed (Baroda).
Man Mohan (Agra).
Narendra Nath (Punjab).
Dilip K. Bose (Calcutta).
B. R. Kapinipathy (Bangalore).
J. M. Mehta (Bombay).
Irshad Hussain (Calcutta).
Prem Pandni (Peshawar).
J. K. Kaul (Indore) and Khasu Sen (Patna).
Sumant Misra (Calcutta).



Mr. James Farley, chairman, Democratic National Committee, and former U.S.A. Postmaster General (centre) photographed at Korangi Creek Marine Air port with pressmen. With him is Mr. J. S. Sparks, American Consul in Karachi (extreme left). He is on a special mission to India, Burma, China, Far East and Australia.

M.C.C. Reply With 215 For 5

Will They Gain 1st Innings Lead?

PERTH, Oct. 12 (Reuter): Starting the second day's play with the M.C.C. touring team with 310 runs for 6 wickets on the board, Western Australia lost their last 4 wickets for the addition of 56 runs before lunch.

In quarter hour's play before the interval the M.C.C. scored eleven runs without loss.

The M.C.C. are chiefly indebted to Hammond, Ikin and Hardstaff. Ikin rose to the occasion well, starting in a great manner. When 66 Ikin was well run out, but had helped Hardstaff to add 80 in the same number of minutes. Hardstaff who when nearing his half century began playing the balls with his pads and finally paid the penalty for misjudging one from O'Dwyer. His 52 which took him two hours to make contained only two boundaries.

Hammond opened with ten singles, and was undefeated at the close of the day's play. Edrich opened confidently, but was well held at cover off a hot drive when only ten. The two amateurs Yardley and Hammond then played out the last quarter of an hour in poor light.

The M.C.C. made 215 for the loss of 5 wickets and left off requiring 152 runs to gain a first innings' lead for which a great fight is promised on Monday.

M. C. C. (FIRST INNINGS)

Ikin run out	66
Hardstaff l.b.w. O'Dwyer	52
Hammond (not out)	45
Edrich c Watt b O'Dwyer	10
Yardley (not out)	3
Extras (leg byes)	2
Total (for 5 wkts)	215

Fall of wickets: 3 for 146, 4 for 171, 5 for 201.

Bowling Analysis: Cumming 15/0/55/1; Puckett 18/0/46/1; O'Dwyer 13/0/68/2; Horbert 11/2/36/0; Barras 3/0/8/0.

HAMMOND'S FIELD-PLACING CRITICISED

SYDNEY, Oct. 12 (Reuter): R. E. Whitington, who was a member of the Australian services side in England last year, strongly criticises Hammond's field placing yesterday against Western Australia in the "Sydney Sun."

MALENKOV MAY SUCCEED STALIN?

LONDON, Oct. 12 (APA): 'Spectator', Conservative London weekly, foresaw to-day the death of Premier Stalin, probably within the next 10 years, and possibly within five, and predicted a new struggle for power in Russia like that following Lenin's death in 1924.

The magazine picked Georgi M. Malenkov, second to Stalin in the Politburo, the Orgburo and the Central Committee of the Communist Party, as the most likely successor to the 67-year-old Russian Chief of State.

Malenkov is 45. Behind Malenkov, the 'Spectator' listed Lavronti Pavlovich Berlya, (47), who headed the Russian Secret Police from 1938 until early this year.

WINDSORS IN BRITAIN

Problem For Etiquette-Minded Dowagers

LONDON, Oct. 12 (A.P.A.): The Duke of Windsor returned to Britain with his American-born Duchess for a good stay last night posing a problem for etiquette-minded dowagers of the Kingdom he once ruled.

The ex-King arrived at Dover by the boat-train from France with the former Mrs. Wallis-Simpson.

The couple set out immediately for Sunningdame, the Burkshire estate of a friend, Lord Dudley, and the big question for Britons was how or if the commoner Duchess would be received in the drawing rooms of other British elite not bound by the Duke by ties of personal friendship.

There were rumours that the Duke might take a post under the Labour Government but no Government official would comment on this.

Sumatra Stands United With Sjahrir's Govt.

Travellers Expose Malicious Dutch Reports

LONDON, Oct. 12 (U.P.I.): Everywhere in Sumatra the Republican administration is consolidating itself with no sign of separatism and the local leaders are united behind Dr. Sultan Sjahrir's Government.

Many reports to this effect are reaching London on the eve of the new Anglo-Dutch-Indonesian discussions in Batavia to decide the fate of Sumatra. This island with a population of over 12 million and richest in the Indies will be the main bone of contention.

Recent British travellers in the island say that the situation there is misrepresented by the Dutch when they circulate reports of disorder; the revolution in Sumatra may not be as advanced as in Java, but it has passed the stage of wild mass ferment and there is order everywhere.

After one year's experience nationalist ideals have penetrated to the remotest villages and down to the poorest. All social services like schools, hospitals, post offices and railways are all functioning with surprising efficiency.

The general impression given is that any attempt to isolate Sumatra from Dr. Sjahrir's administration would be a fatal policy and a grave injustice.

ALLAHABAD, October 12. (U.P.I.): It is learnt that a deputation will shortly wait on the District Magistrate of Allahabad to discuss the Ramlila affair and explore the possibilities of amicable settlement of the issue.

It is further understood that the U. P. Government have decided to appoint a Special Magistrate to try the increasing communal riot cases in the City.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu Asoe Vad 3 2002
Muslim Zilkad 17 1365
Parsi Ardibehest 10 1316
Sunrise 6-32 A. M. Sunset 6-18 p.m.
Hightide 01,14 13,03 Lawtide 07-08, 19-17

To-day's Engagements

UTKARSHA MANDAL: General Meeting of the Mandal at 3 p. m. today at Shri Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, Hall Govalia Tank Road.

NUDI KOOTA: Extra Ordinary General Meeting at Bombay Fort Free Night High School at 2-30 p. m. today.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "The Truth About God and Prayer" Jehangir Wadia Bldg. Flora Fountain Sunday 5 p. m.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION: Tea Party to be held at Taj Mahal Hotel, in honour of Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bhabha tomorrow (Monday) at 4-30 p. m.

MEETING OF PORTUGUESE SUBJECTS OF GOA: Today under the presidentship of Dr. T. R. Naravane at Krishnakunj, Mogal Lane, Mahim at 4-30 p. m.

B.E.S.T. WORKERS' UNION: Adjourned urgent meeting of Executive Committee today at 3-30 p. m. at Mapla Mansion; Nanabhai Lane; near Flora Fountain.

KRISHNAGANA SABHA: Music recital by Chembai Vaidanatha Bhagavatar and party today at 4 p. m. at the S.I.E.S. School Hall, Matunga.

"HANSRAJ MORARJI PUBLIC SCHOOL, ANDHERI: "Parents Day" from 3-15 p. m. to 6 p. m. today (Sunday) under the presidentship of Mr. Mulji Ranchhordas.

"B" (MANDVI) WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: New election will be held on October 27 Nominations papers can be procused from the office at Gaya Building Musjid Bunder Road Between 8 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 5 p. m. nominations paper will be received upto 5 p. m. on Monday October 4.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES: Swami Sambhuddhanada of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall at 9 a. m. Swami will also conduct a class on Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna at the above Hall today at 5-30 p. m.

SUGAR TECHNOLOGISTS' CONVENTION: 15th Annual Convention of the Sugar Technologists' Association of India would be held today and tomororw at the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, under the Chairmenship of Mr. R. C. Srivastava, ex-Director of the Institute.

Food Parcels

The Government of India have recently revised the rules regarding food parcels. In doing so they have had regard to the food position in India which still necessitates prohibition of the export of articles commonly consumed in India and also the interests of indigenous food industries and the disposal of surplus American Army stores. Ordinary parcels are still severely restricted. Gift parcels however, may be sent without export lincences provided the overall weight of a parcel does not exceed five pounds. For full details members of the public should apply to their nearest post office.

TODAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, OCT .13, (SUNDAY)
BOMBAY—1

244 m. (1,231 kc/s) 7-30 a, m, By C. A. Shete (Mandolin) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Hamid Husain (Hamidi) 8-45 Sushama Divetia (Gujarati songs) 9-0 Mukhtar Begam (Lahori) (Vocal) 9-25 Amanat Ali Khan.

11-0 Music From Films 11-30 Kalidas:- Kalidas Ki Kavita (H) Talk by Ali Sardar Jafar 11-45 Musical Roopak in Marathi by Hirabai Javeri 12-15 p. m. Sardarbai Karadgekar (Sunder Kanchan) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 J. L. Ranade 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 Mukhtar Begam (Dadra) 4-45 G. G. Kharadkar 5-0 Hamid Husain (Haridi) 5-15 Gammat Jammat (M) 5-45 Violin Duet (Raag Shree) 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Geet Aur Bhajan 6-30 Thumri 6-45 J. L. Ranade 7-15 Hamid Husain (Hamidi) 7-30 Sardarbai Karadgekar 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 "Jai Mala" Play (H) by Mushtaq Jalili 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 BBC News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra 10-0 Concerto Hour.

Indian Sailors Badly Treated In Australia

Miss Khandwala And Mrs. Lam Raise Issue Of Colour Bar In Women's Charter Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday:

A survey of the work done by the recent Australian Women's Second Charter Conference in Australia, was given by Miss Kapila Khandvala and Mrs. Mithan Lam Indian representatives at the Conference, in a talk to newspaper representatives this morning at the premises of the Journalists' Association.

Miss Khandvala and Mrs Lam also gave their impressions about the conditions of living of the Australian aborigines and of Indian seamen in Australia, and about the work of the Australia-India Association.

"The conference was very successful" said the Indian delegates. About 72 organisations, from House-wives' Unions to Hotel Employees' Unions participated in the Conference and subjects covering almost all phases of women's activities were discussed."

The most important question discussed was that of equality of women with men. Women should have equal opportunities with men.

It was suggested at the Conference that the state should acknowledge the work done by women at home and that the state should pay them for it.

Indian delegates very strongly emphasised at the Conference, the need for abolishing racial and colour discriminations, as the surest method of avoiding wars. In this context, they made particular mention of the Ghetto Bill and the treatment of Negroes in America.

PRESS—ANTI-INDIAN

Miss Khandvala said that the Press in Australia gave very little importance to Indian affairs, so that the public in general had a wrong impression about this country. Certain text books, prescribed for schools were also largely responsible for misrepresenting India.

Australian women, had very few privileges. In certain respects they were much behind Indian women. The highest position that an Australian woman could hold was perhaps an inspectress of schools.

The lot of Indian sailors in Australian ports was very bad. They were not properly paid, they had no proper food or clothing. In one of the ships, that the delegates visited, it was noticed that 38 sailors were made to sleep in a small ill-ventilated room. Miss Khandvala felt that the Indian Government should take up this matter.

SPREADING CIVILISATION!

The aborigines in Australia were ill-educated and they were treated very badly by white men. The delegates at the Conference passed a resolution condemning the use of the aboriginal areas for rocket bomb experiments.

The Australia-India Association collected a good sum of money and presented it to the Indian delegates, to be utilised for famine relief in India.

VIET NAM GREETS PEOPLE OF INDIA

"Working For Freedom Of All Asiatic Countries"

NEW DELHI, Oct. 11 (A.P.I.): "In the name of the people of Viet Nam I send brotherly greetings to the People of India. When I reach home I shall tell my people how India is working not only for her own freedom (and independence but also for the freedom and independence of all countries of Asia", says President Ho Chi Minh of Viet Nam (Indo-China), in reply to a message from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, conveyed by Mr. M S. Aney, representative of the Government of India in Ceylon.

President Ho Chi Minh, who was returning from Paris, broke journey on Thursday at Kandy, where he had a cordial discussion lasting nearly an hour, with Mr. Aney.

In his message, Pandit Nehru said: "It would have been a great pleasure to me to meet the head of the Viet Nam Republic and to convey personally to you the greetings and good wishes of India for your people.

"We welcome the freedom of all parts of Asia and we look forward to the co-operation of all the countries of Asia and their peoples in the cause of freedom and peace.

"There is a proposal to hold an Inter-Asian relations conference in New Delhi in March, 1947. We hope to have representative from almost all the countries of Asia at this conference. I trust that it will be possible for the Viet Nam republic also to participate in this conference.

Mutton Strike

Bombay Municipal Markets Stallholders Association writes to say that the present Mutton Strike in Bombay which has gone over a period of over ten days is the outcome of sorry display made by the Municipal Authorities in the organisations and management of the Markets, severely reacting upon the condition of the Civic Population of Bombay. The Municipality raised the percentage of increases per each Goat without consulting the wish or the capacity of the Members of the Association and all the Mutton Members have now registered for violating such sound principal of consultation, the result being that lawful Mutton is not available in the town, illegal transactions are made and black marketing is encouraged.

U. P. STUDENTS CONGRESS CORPS

Aruna Delivers Convocation Address

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 11. (A.P.I.): The training camp of the officers of the U. P. Students Congress Corps held at the Radha Raman Intermediate College here, concluded yesterday after two weeks.

Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali delivered the convocation address and gave away certificates to 56 cadet officers, who had passed the test after training.

Addressing the student cadets Mrs. Asaf Ali remarked that real freedom would be possible only if they prepared the masses for a self-Government and socialist revolution. Mrs. Asaf Ali advised the students to help in consolidating the ranks of mazdoors and kisans after they had consolidated their own organisation.

INDIA TO MANUFACTURE NEWSPRINT?

NEW DELHI, Oct. 12, (UPI): The possibility of manufacturing newsprint in India, it is understood, will be considered at the meeting of the Newsprint Advisory Committee which begins here this afternoon under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachari, Member for Industries and Supplies, Interim Government.

INVEST IN

5 YEAR CASH SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

of

JAI HIND INVESTMENT TRUST, LIMITED.

1. Issue price Rs. 73/6 for Rs. 100 and Rs. 7/6 for Rs. 10 certificates.
2. The value increases by more than 36 per cent in 5 years. Every Rupee invested becomes Rs. 1-6-0, yielding about 7 1/2 per cent interest.
3. Encashable after 3 years subject to Rules.

Interest on Fixed Deposits has been reduced to 4 1/2, 5 1/4 and 6 per cent p.a. for 1, 2 and 3 years respectively.

Full particulars on request.

Behind Reserve Bank, DELHI.

K. L. KAPOOR, B.Com. (Medalist) C.A.I.I.B., L.S.D.S. (London), Managing Director.

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CHEMICAL STONEWARE PIPES AND FITTINGS

NOW AVAILABLE FROM BRITAIN—world-famous Doulton Chemical Stoneware for Paper Mills, Chemical Plants, Food and other Industries. For prompt compliance with your enquiries and/or orders, please apply to the Doulton representatives.

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SOLE AGENCIES OPEN FOR CERTAIN UNREPRESENTED AREAS.

TRAGEDY OF INDIAN SHIPPING INDUSTRY

Early Removal Of Present Handicaps Assured

BHABHA'S RESPONSE TO WALCHAND'S APPEAL FOR A MILLION TONS FOR INDIA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An assurance that any handicaps placed in the way of the development of Indian Shipping or ship-building should disappear as soon as possible, was given by Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Commerce Member, Government of India, speaking at a luncheon given in his honour by Mr. Walchand Hirachand today.

SNARE AND ILLUSION

"I think it was Mahatma Gandhi who said that any talk of free trade between the strong and the weak was a snare and an illusion and you can rest assured that the Government will always keep themselves alive to the dangers inherent in this system", Mr Bhabha said.

Confessing to a "sense of diffidence", arising out of his lack of experience in regard to some of the questions like internal and external trade tariffs and shipping, referred to by Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr Bhabha said he would always be guided by a sense of what was due to India and the interests of her teeming millions.

A TRAGEDY

Referring to the glorious record of India's shipping, trade, commerce and industries in the past, Mr. Bhabha thought that it was a tragedy that "India's shipping and ship-building should have declined almost to the point of extinction. International rivalry in the field of Commerce has led to international exploitation, which was the cause, both direct and insidious, of the bloody wars that have been waged and the mutual distrust and suspicion which are still tormenting the minds of different nations."

"The Interim Government will consider the development of national shipping as one of its foremost interests."

FREE TRADE HAS HIT INDIA

"The development of Indian shipping and ship-building will lead to the development of both national and international trade, and place India in the front rank of industrial and commercial nations. Free trade with regard to trade and commerce proved to be disastrous to this country, and slowly and steadily we moved in the direction of protecting our industries. Similarly free trade with regard to shipping has proved disastrous and will have to be replaced by some other arrangements, if we want India to take her legitimate place in the comity of nations."

KNOTTY PROBLEM

Referring to the suggestion made for increasing the tonnage of Indian shipping, especially for purchase of ships to carry food grains to India, Mr. Bhabha said that it involved questions of State policy and affected not only the Department of Commerce, but other Departments He assured them, however, that these suggestions would be placed before the Government "for what they are worth." "As my colleague of the Food Department has said," 'the question of food is going to be a knotty problem for some time to come.' I also say that the question of shipping is going to be a knotty problem for some time to come. It may mean that the urgent necessity to solve both the knotty problems may lead to the demands for food and shipping being met in a satisfactory manner."

COASTAL TRADE

Mr Bhabha referred to development of coastal trade and said: "While it is true that several maritime countries have reserved their coasting trade for their own nationals, the coast line of India is so stupendous that even if a share of this coastal trade is reserved for Indian ships, it will be a great step forward to build up a big fleet of our own which may begin to operate even overseas.

"All these questions will claim our attention at the earliest moment, though I am sorry, on account of the situation here and abroad, I cannot promise you about any early steps being taken. You will, however, believe me if I say that if there is any delay in making an effective response to the demand of leading businessmen like yourself, it will only be because our hands are tied down by some of the Priority One problems which claim attention locally."

CASE FOR PROTECTION

As regards protection to the shipping industry, the need for which Mr. Walchand had emphasised, Mr. Bhabha said: "If shipping of much more powerful countries than India, like Great Britain and the United States, with huge financial reserves of their own, requires protection, there is no denying that Indian shipping requires protection. The State should be prepared to do everything in its power for the development of Indian shipping."

Concluding Mr. Bhabha said that while he could not at this stage give any promise, he greatly sympathised with the cause of Indian shipping and assured them that "in the Interim Government which may be called the National Government, Indian shipping and ship-building will find a great friend."

BUILD A MILLION TON

Immediate increase to at least a million tons of the existing tonnage of less than a lakh of tons owned and controlled by the people of India was urged by Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Indian shipping magnate, in the course of his speech, welcoming Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Commerce Member, Government of India, at a luncheon given in his honour today.

Mr. Walchand said:

"Just as the British Government have told the British shipowners that they would do everything in their power, including financial help, if necessary, for preserving British shipping in adequate strength and in full competitive efficiency and just as the United States Government have assured the American shipowners that they would give all help for enabling them to withstand foreign competition in their aspiration to carry at least fifty per cent. of their own overseas trade in their own bottoms, let the National Government of India assure the Indian shipping interests in clear and categorical language that it is their policy to build up a powerful navy of supply for the country and that they would render every possible help that could be given to shipping owned and controlled by the people of the land in establishing its position in India's overseas trades".

Given that assurance, Mr. Walchand felt that the Indian shipping enterprise would not lack either the capital, the courage, the skill or the vision in meeting the needs of the country and coming up to the expectations of the Government of India.

Mr. Walchand complained that while there has been a race for tonnage in the world and all were running, India alone was standing still.

Mr. Walchand, therefore, requested the Commerce Member to tell Indian ship-owners what encouragement they should expect and what assurance they could get in that direction.

Referring to the problem of the building up of a National Mercantile Marine, Mr. Walchand said that with all the enterprise, sacrifice and efforts, India did not carry even 25 per cent. of her coastal trade in cargo.

Mr. Walchand stressed the importance of coastal trade for the development of national shipping without which he said no country could build up her mercantile marine.

Urging the adoption by the Government of a policy of protection to shipping "which is the only industry which has not received protection of any kind up to now", Mr. Walchand Hirachand drew the attention of the Commerce Member to an important trend of thought agitating the world of shipping, namely, international shipping conferences for the allocation of shipping tonnage amongst the maritime countries of the world. "India cannot participate in an equitable allocation of world shipping", Mr. Walchand said, "unless she is first allowed to build up her own shipping for carrying at least 50 per cent. of her own maritime trade".

Concluding Mr. Walchand suggested the creation of a special organisation in the Commerce Department like that of the Ministry of Shipping in the United Kingdom for the proper promotion of Indian Merchant Navy.

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BHABHA'S PEP-TALK TO IMPORT & EXPORT CONTROL OFFICERS

Need For Prompt Disposal Of Work & Early Consideration Of Public Grievances

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The importance of prompt disposal of work and early consideration of grievances of the trading public was stressed by Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Commerce Member, Government of India, when he met the officers of the Export and Import Control Department in Bombay, yesterday.

Mr. Bhabha was referring to complaints about the working of these controls. He impressed on the officers the need of prompt disposal of applications and of taking public into confidence as far as possible in regard to the working of controls, so that they might have no grievance even in the case of disappointments.

Among the various suggestions made on the occasion by Mr. Bhabha were that periodical statements should be sent to him, with special reference to arrears of work, the setting up of enquiry bureaus in all the offices and the issue of receipts for documents received from the public to minimise the chances of their being lost.

Mr. Bhabha has also issued instructions to the heads of these two departments to report to the head offices at Delhi on all matters of local importance which may have a bearing on the question of relaxing or removing the existing controls.

CONTROLS OVER OILSEEDS

Mr. Bhabha On Main Difficulty Of Complete Removal

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. C. H. Bhabha Commerce Member, Government of India, granted an interview today to the Board of Directors of the Seeds. Traders Association, Ltd., Bombay, when there was a frank exchange of views on matters relating to oilseeds trade.

Replying to several points raised by Mr. Ramdas Kilachand President of the Association, Mr. Bhabha said that oilseeds lost ground in the beginning of war, but Government constituted a "Groundnut Fund", which is administered by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research; so something was made up for the agriculturists. He agreed with Mr. Kilachand that chances of expansion of trade and industry were bright, but, he said, this was subject to our internal demand being satisfied and food position not being adversely affected.

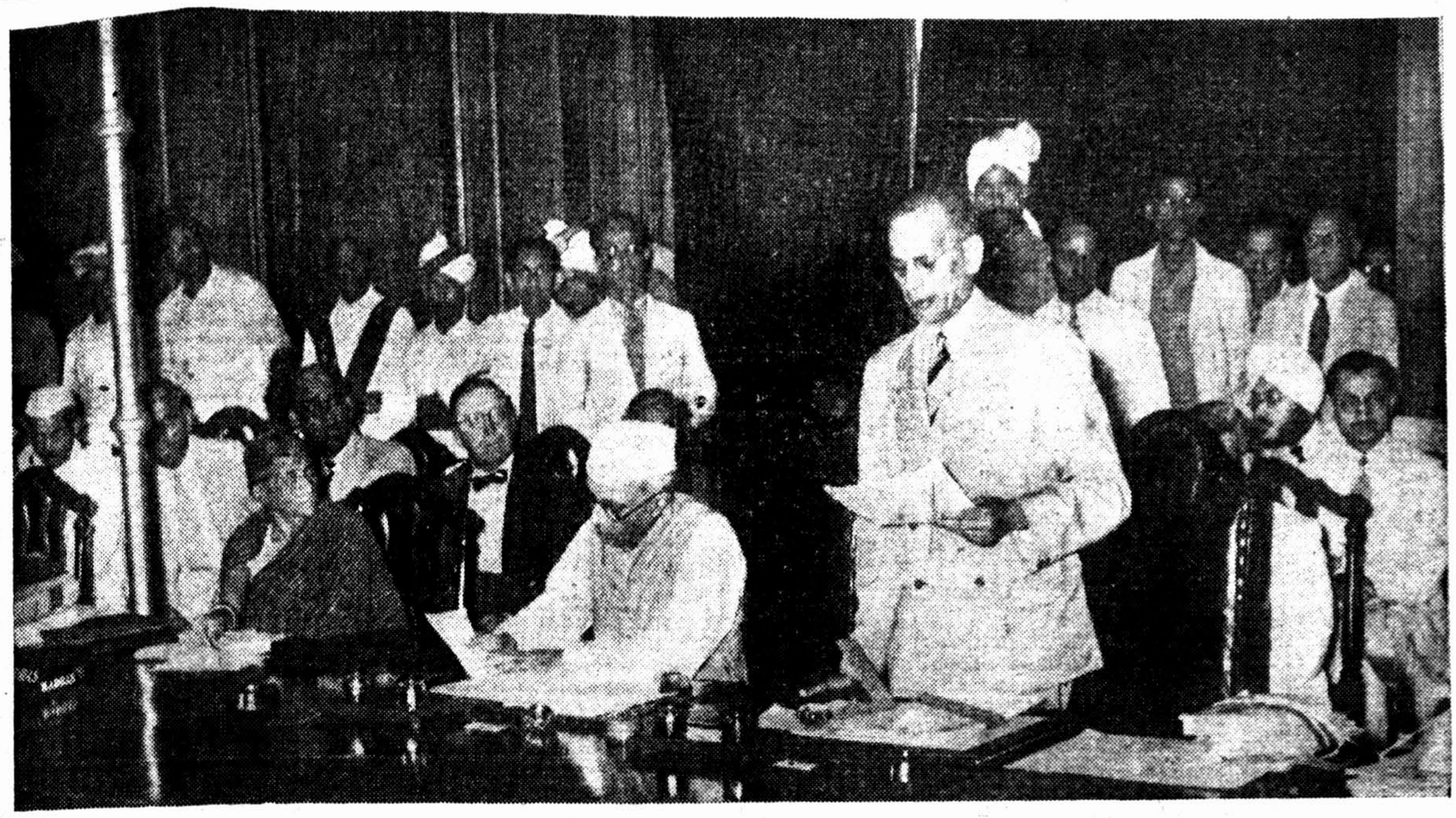
Pointing out the main difficulty about complete removal of controls over oilseeds Mr. Bhabha said that they were known to be investment crops and any relaxation of controls over them might attract to its funds from other speculative business with the result that there might be still further stimulus to inflation.

Apropos of the groundnuts, Mr. Bhabha informed that the question of permitting shipments of limited quantities of groundnuts was under consideration of Government; but this would depend entirely on the action to be taken on the recommendations of the Oilseeds Conference after full examination.

Concluding, Mr. Bhabha said that the difficulty had arisen from the bans imposed by the Provincial Governments, but, he hoped, all Provincial and State Governments would carry out the Central Government's decision on the recommendations of the Oilseeds Conference on a uniform basis.

DEATH PENALTY FOR BLACKMARKETEERS

PARIS, Oct. 11 (Reuter): Threat of death penalty for certain blackmarket offences was officially made last night for the first time since the law providing for death penalty was passed by the French Assembly a week ago. M. Jean Matrey, Prefect of the Department of Seine Inferieure made this threat after a large number of people were arrested yesterday in his department in connection with alleged mishandling of flour supplies. The arrests were the result of a campaign against blackmarket conducted by the Minister of Food. Police reports said that a large number of bakers are expected to be involved.



HEALTH MINISTERS' CONFERENCE: Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Health Member, Interim Government, delivering his inaugural address at the Health Ministers' Conference at New Delhi on Oct. 10. Pandit Nehru, who was present for a short while, and Mrs. A. Rukmini Lakshmipati, Health Minister for Madras, are on Sir Shafaat's right.

Treatment For The City's Bowels!

The health of a city, like the health of a humn being, depends largely upon the condition of its bowels—its sewage system. Though cities in India have sewage systems of one type or other, how many years it would take for us to boast of a sewage plant like one of thcse installed in any of the cities in the United States.

It is hardly known among the public that treatment of sewage is as important as treatment of water supplied to the inhabitants of a town or a city. Defective treatment of water may 'slowly' endanger the health of the public. But, if the sewage is not treated properly, particularly in a thickly populated city, to the required degree of purity, disease and death to an entire community are a certainty.

"O, this dirty sewage, why not all this be carried as far away into the sea and let off", was the remark of a City Father, adding that longer the pipe that conveys this sewage into the sea, the healthier it is for the people living in the city. Hardly would he believe that there was much that could be regained from this "dirty sewage".

Mr. M. A. Lokhande, Assistant Engineer of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, who returned from the United States of America recently. He was deputed by the Corporation to specialise in sewage disposal, construction and operation of plant at the Rutgers University, New Jersey.

POTENTIALITIES

The potentialities of a well-laid-out sewage system are immense, the most valuable by-products being electrical energy, sludge gas and manure.

It is well-known that in America the gas is extensively used for heating purposes. In some of the States it is used for "heating" buildings to keep them warm during winter. It can also be used for motor cars as a substitute for petrol, compressing it in cylinders at a pressure of 5,000 pounds per square inch. Such gas stations are a common sight in the States. In some of the sewage plants in America, the water content of the sewage is reclaimed in a high state of purity.

Sewage, after 'digestion' in specially built tanks, is used as manure straightway or burnt in special incinetors to 10 per cent moisture, de-odourised and sold in bags to agriculturists all over the States for manure.

MODIFIED APPLICATION

Some of the States, in which this highly technical processes are adopted, are not necessarily "awfully" rich, but the common man in America appears to realise that the purification of sewage and utilisation of its by-products would bring much good to the public.

It does not mean, however, that all the methods adopted in the United States or in the European countries may or should be followed blindly. They will necessarily have to be modified to suit our conditions and needs.

No two sewages are said to be alike in the States. Our needs and circumstances, the climatic conditions, entirely differ from those obtaining elsewhere and it is for the sanitary engineers in India to modify those methods or evolve new ones to suit our conditions.

In India, Bombay easily takes pride of place over all other cities in respect of its drainage and sewage disposal system. But even this, compared to the methods and machinery adopted in the leading cities of Europe and America, it is admitted, is largely primitive

IN BOMBAY

The flow of sewage in Bombay is nearly 100,000,000 gallons per day. Most of it is dumped into the sea. A small part of it, about 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 gallons is treated in a new sewage plant from which the purified affluent flows into the storm water drain to be carried into the sea. The sludge, or solid residue, is conveyed to "Digestion Tanks" to be converted into "sludge gas". This gas is being supplied to two of Bombay's big hospitals, providing the Municipality with an annual income of Rs. 45,000.

An ambitious scheme to provide Bombay with the finest sewage system in the Far East is on the anvil. An early realisation of this ambition is expected as a result of the experience gained by an Assistant Engineer of the Corporation. Mr. M. A. Lokhande, who was deputed to the Rutgers University, New Jersey, for special study of the latest scientific methods and means of sewage disposal and of construction and operation of the plants.

Application To Tariff Board

NEW DELHI, Oct. 11 (A.P.): A press communique says: In addition to the claims from certain industries already referred to the tariff Board, the Government of India have decided to forward to the board applications received from the following industries, namely:—Belting, steel belt lacing, dry battery, oleic acid, stearic acid, super phosphate, ferrt-silicon, alloy tool and special steel and pickers.

Firms or persons interested in any of these industries or in industries dependent on the use of these articles, who desire that their views should be considered by the Tariff Board, should address their representations to the secretary to the Board, Caltex House, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

TSALDARIS REGIME TO FACE CRISIS

LONDON, Oct. 12. (A.P.A.): Diplomatic sources said yesterday that Britain may warn premier Constantin Tsaldaris' Government that stability in Greece would more easily be achieved by forming a broadened national government than by increasing the number of citizens under arms.

A stiffening of Britain's attitude towards the present regime in Greece was mentioned in diplomatic quarters which said there was still no sign that Tsaldaris intended to purge his administration of its own extreme right-wing elements.

With meetings of the United Nations imminent, the Tsaldaris regime is certain to face a large scale crisis, especially if their call to Britain for arms is turned down, the sources said. Greece's request for more arms was made because they were needed for the improvement of security arrangements, a spokesman for the Greek Embassy said.

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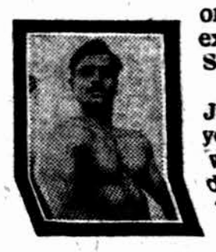

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PUBLIC NOTICES

Telegrams: "PURFOOD"

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
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(Div. III).
Office of the Chief Director of Purchase,
Jamnagar House, Man Singh Road,
New Delhi.

DISPOSALS

TENDER NO. H-218(F).

The Chief Director of Purchase, Department of Food (Div. III), Jamnagar House, New Delhi invites tenders from licensed dealers only for the purchase in full or in part of the following quantities of imported wines of Australian and South African manufacture:

Item No.	Description.	Approximate Quantity.		Location.		
1.	Whisky	7000	Qts.	No. 4	IRBSD.,	Avadi
2.	„	1008	„	No. 3	IRBSD.,	Panagarh
3.	Brandy	6935	„	No. 1	IRSD.,	Lahore
4.	„	9518	„	No. 3	IRBSD.,	Panagarh
5.	„	4671	„	No. 4	IRBSD.,	Avadi
6.	„	2155	„	No. 6	IRSD.,	Manmad
7.	„	1483	„	No. 9	IRSD.,	Vizagapatam
8.	Sherry	11999	„	No. 3	IRBSD.,	Panagarh
9.	Port	1753	„	No. 1	IRSD.,	Lahore
10.	„	5249	„	No. 3	IRBSD	Panagarh
11.	Champagne	16000	Pts.	No. 3	IRBSD.,	Panagarh
12.	„	3350	„	No. 4	IRBSD.,	Avadi.

Full conditions of contract of sale and other particulars regarding Brands, etc., of stores offered for sale will be given in the tender form which will be supplied free of cost against written applications.

Tenders, accompanied by Earnest Money calculated at 5% of the total value of the tender in form of deposit at call receipts from the Imperial Bank of India or the Reserve Bank of India in favour of Chief Director of Purchase, will be received up to 4 p.m. on 24-10-46 and will be opened on 25-10-46 at 11 a.m. Tenderers or their representatives can be present at the time of opening of the tenders.

Tenders will remain open up to a period of 30 days from the date of the receipt of tenders and if any tender is revoked within this period the Earnest Money will be liable to be forfeited to Government. (115)

Telegram "PURFOOD"

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD (DIV. III)
Office of the Chief Director of Purchase
Jamnagar House Mansingh Road, New Delhi.

DISPOSALS

TENDER NOTICE

The Chief Director of Purchase, Department of Food (Div. III) Jamnagar House, New Delhi invites tenders from licensed dealers only for the purchase in full or in part of the following quantities of "Indigenous Rum" ex where lying.

Item No.	Brand	Location	Approximate Quantity	Manufacturers
1.	3 X Brand	No. 9 I.R.S.D. Vizagapatam	Gallons 2536	Karnal Distillery Co., Karnal.
2.	Rosa	—do—	1344	Carew & Co. Ltd. Rosa U.P.
3.	—do—	—do—	3840	—do—
4.	XX (2X)	—do—	323.1/6	Dyer Meakin Breweries Solan
5.	XXX Rum	No. 2 I.R.B.S.D. Benares	2572½	Karnal Distillery Co. Ltd. Karnal
6.	—do—	—do—	2333.1/6	—do—
7.	—do—	—do—	1066.1/3	Dyer Meakin Lucknow.
8.	—do—	—do—	1022	—do—
9.	—do—	—do—	998.2/3	Karnal Distillery Co. Ltd., Karnal.
10.	—do—	—do—	1323.2/3	—do—
11.	—do—	—do—	1118.2/3	—do—
12.	—do—	—do—	1199	—do—
13.	—do—	—do—	1076½	A. D. Co. Ltd., Khasa.
14		—do—	799½	M/s. Jagatjit Distillery & Allied Industries Ltd., Kamira (Kapurthala State)
15	Rosa	—do—	596.1/6	Carew & Co. Ltd. Rosa, U.P.
16	XXX Rum	No. 1 I.R.S.D. Lahore	3614	Karnal Distillery Co. Ltd., Karnal.
17	Rosa	—do—	292	Carew & Co. Ltd. Rosa, U.P.

Full conditions of contract of sale and other particulars of stores offered for purchase will be given in the tender form which will be supplied free of cost against written applications.

Tenders accompanied by Earnest Money calculated at 5 per cent of the total value of the tender in the form of deposit at call receipt from the Imperial Bank of India or the Reserve Bank of India in favour of the Chief Director of Purchase will be received up to 4 p.m. on 25-10-46 and will be opened on 26-10-46 at 11 a.m. Tenderers or their representatives can be present at the time of opening of the tenders.

Tenders will remain open for a period of 30 days from the date of the receipt of tenders and if any tender is revoked within this period the Earnest Money will be liable to be forefeited to Government. (116)

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CITY MARKETS

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Oct. 12.

The Bullion Market was fairly steady with a restricted business and price fluctuations were confined to a narrow range.

Silver opened at Rs. 160/10 and declined at Rs. 160/8 under scattered selling. At this level there was increased resistance and short covering hardened Silver at Rs. 161/4 but under renewed selling reacted at Rs. 160/14. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 170. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 93/6 and after improving at Rs. 93/13 quietened at Rs. 93/10. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 99/4.

The market closed as under:

Ready Silver	169-8-0
Forward Silver	160-9-0
Ready Gold	99-0-0
Next Settlement	92-14-0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Oct. 12.

The Cotton Market opened very steady today at a rise of Rs. 3 per candy and January was quoted at Rs. 442. There was scattered selling which brought down January at Rs. 441/8 but under increased buying and covering the market improved at Rs. 443/4. The market looks for increase in the floor prices fixed by the Government. The tone of the market was very steady.

The market ruled very steady and January improved at Rs. 444/4. The market finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:

I.C.C. January	444	4	0
I.C.C March	452	8	0
I.C.C. May	461	8	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian cotton January contract is 2126 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, October 11

	High	Low	Close
I.C.C. Jan.	441/8	435/8	439
I.C.C. March	449/8	444	447
I.C.C. May	459	453/8	456
Karachi/Jan.	46/15/6	46/4/6	46/12/9

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Oct. 12.

The produce market was steady today under moderate buying influenced by higher advices from Gujarat markets. Groundnuts Khandesh quality November-December delivery were done at Rs. 20 while December-January were quoted at Rs. 19/14. Linseed September-November was placed at Rs. 23/9 and February-March was done at Rs. 22/14. Castorseeds old crop stood at Rs. 23/14 while December-February business was reported at Rs. 23. Tone was steady.

NEW YORK MARKETS CLOSED

NEW YORK, Oct. 11. (U.P.A.): All leading security and commodity markets will be closed on Saturday in observance of Columbus Day.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 11.

October	38.80+02
December	38.49—05
January	38.22—03
March	38.03—07
March highest	38.29+19
March lowest	37.97—13
May	37.62—01
July	36.70—03
October	32.89—41
Middling Spot	39.43—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

October	38.64+11
December	38.54+01
March	38.15+03
May	37.62—03
July	36.68—02
Middling Spot	32.55—

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, October 11.

	£
Consols, 2-1/2 p. c.	97-1/7
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	111-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and further	107-5/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	117-1/8
Victory bonds, 4 p.c.	119-3/8
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	11-13/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London reg.	86
National Bank of India	37-1/4

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.

United States prices of foreign Silver 90-1/8

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.

January 2.05-1/2.
March 2.02-1/2 bid.
May 1.98-1/2.

Drop In Platinum Price

NEW YORK, October 11, (UPA).

Platinum experienced a second price decline this week as speculative offerings became available at 75 dollars per ounce for a cumulative drop of ten dollars.

The reduction compared with the peak of 93 dollars after the OPA removed the 35 dollar ceiling on April 29.

Dealers coupled the recession with the slackening consumer demand and the belief that the jewellery industry may be holding larger inventories than at first estimated.

Smuts Afraid Of Propaganda

Ingenious Method Of "Hush Hush" About Race War In South Africa

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12, (Reuter): General Jan Smuts, the South African Prime Minister, addressing the Belgian Parliament today, warned against the possibility he foresaw of the United Nations being used to interfere in the domestic affairs of other members

Without referring directly to any of the matters which, it sometimes have been claimed might constitute interference—for example debates on British troops in Greece and India's forthcoming plea for her minorities in South Africa—General Smuts declared:

"Human betterment and political advance are among the declared objects of the organisation and they may get the organisation embroiled in the domestic affairs of its members, who are of the most diverse grades of civilisation and of political complexion and development. In the sacred cause of human rights and freedoms, inroads on national sovereignty and self-determination would thus be attempted.

APOLIGIA FOR RACE WAR

General Smuts added: "Busy bodies who know nothing of Africa would tell you how to run the Congo. Minorities would urge their grievances and plea their claims whatever difficulties they may thereby raise for the Governments and peoples concerned. Ideologists may use the United Nations Organisation for their purposes as a platform for puplicity and propaganda. If people do not like you, they will call you by ugly names which have become current in our era. The Government of countries, already so difficult in our lawless age, may become seriously endangered by worldwide publicity emanating from the United Nations, general confidence in it may be shaken and its prospects of good service for peace may be seriously affected.

VETO AND SECURITY

"An even more serious danger," General Smuts continued "is the application of veto in the Security Council. If the Security Council fails our main buttress in the United Nations for world peace goes.

"It is generally felt that the proceedings of the Security Council and its use of veto recently have been disappointing. The spirit of disunity and the strange use of the veto have raised grave doubts about the Security Council. The veto right was intended as a powerful means for keeping the Great Powers together in the cause of world peace. Instead ofserving this high purpose, veto is now being used as a pawn in the game for power politics. The very basis for the hope of world peace is thus endangered.

Gen. Smuts appealed to the Great Powers to have frank exchange of views to provide a fresh start. "The present drift is to the rocks and seas. which are stormy and before we know where we are, we may have endagered our frail barque of peace." he said.

"Although there is no sign of immediate danger the movement and tendencies are in the wrong direction and should be halted as soon as possible."

Smuts Talks Of Better World!

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11, (Reuter): General Jan Smuts, the South-African Premier said that he visualised the end of Europe if nations of that continent did not co-operate, when addressing the Dutch Academy of Science here today.

In repeating his plea for a "unified" Europe, he said he did not exclude Germany from the new community of European nations Germany had suffered terrible punishment and they must not aggravate the position.

Holland had practised a policy of neutrality as it means limiting wars and in this she had played a notable part in the past but now the position had altered and the need for active co-operation between small states was vital, he declared. He pointed out that South African Provinces had formed a "Union of Strength" and the same thing had happened in Canada and Australia. Holland might well think in the same terms of its relation to the neighbouring states. She has already appeared to be doing so by virtue of the fact that she was joining with Belgium and Luxembourg for working out an effective system of co-operation

"With the lessons of the past and from my own long experience I believe that we can now move forward step by step to create a new and better world," General Smuts added.

IMPRESSIVE RECORD OF REFORMIST AND AMELIORATIVE LEGISLATION

Bombay Assembly Adjourns "Sine Die" After 44-Day Session: 18 Measures Put On Statute Book

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA, October 12.

After sitting for 44 days during which ameliorative measures of far-reaching importance were put on the Statute Book the autumn session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly adjourned 'sine die' this morning. Today's sitting itself was the shortest on record and lasted just for ten minutes. The Bombay Tenancy Bill as it emerged from the Upper House was scheduled for consideration. But as that body made no changes of any consequences the House found itself practically with no business. The Government not objecting to the proposal, the Speaker, Mr. K. S. Firodia adjourned the session.

The current session of the Assembly was first called on July 15 primarily to elect its quota of 21 members to the Constituent Assembly. It also passed the supplementary demands presented by the Congress Government and adjourned after 11 sittings partly because the full legislative programme was not ready to be tackled.

18 BILLS PASSED

It reassembled again on Sept. 2 and has since had 33 sittings. During the entire session 18 different bills of varying importance have been passed through all the stages and one more, the Money Lenders Bill has passed the first reading and the Select Committee stage and is awaiting second reading. Its sister legislation, the Bill to Amend the Agriculturist Debt Relief Act as also the Bill to prevent fragmentation and for the consolidation of agricultural holdings have been gazetted but could not be presented as the Assembly had to be adjourned earlier.

Besides these bills, a fraction of the 200 hours of debating put in by the House was taken up by three adjournment motions. The one on the handling of the riot situation in Ahmedabad was talked out by the tactics of the movers themselves and the two others one on the firing in Amalner and the other on alleged disturbances at Bawda village were defeated.

Two walk-outs were staged and innumerable divisions were challenged despite the impressive voting strength of Government.

DANGE'S RECORD

Voting in the divisions showed amazing results. The most amazing was the one in which Mr. S. A. Dange cast a solitary vote against the Government. The speaking record also goes to Mr. Dange for his six and quarter hours' speech on th Industrial Relations Bill.

SOME SECURITY FOR TENANT

Looking back at the sessions, one feels that the Khoti and Tenancy Amendment were a bold attempt to implement the Congress promises as far as the agricultural tenants are concerned. Between them, they give to the tenant a sense of security and frees them from the tyrannical vagaries of the landlord. The Industrial Relations Bill is a bold attempt to implement Congress promises in another field. It will doubtless form a model for similar legislation in other provinces of India. Two bills of great social importance were the Bill to Remove Certain Disabilities of Harijans and the Hindu Monogamy Bill, both measures of radical social reform.

After this impressive record of reformist and ameliorative legislation in a single session the Assembly adjourns while the Government armoury of legislative measures is still far from empty. If some more urgent business crops up, it is more than likely that the Assembly may have to be called once more even before it meets to consider the Budget in next February.

"A. P. I." adds: The Bombay Legislative Assembly adjourned today 'sine die' after the briefest sitting of the session lasting only ten minutes and passing four consequential amendments to the Bill Re-enacting Bombay Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1941 and amending the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939, passed by the Bombay Legislative Council.

COUNCIL PASSES BILL TO PREVENT HINDU BIGAMOUS MARRIAGES

The Bombay Legislative Council passed today the Bill to Prevent Bigamous Marriages among Hindus and adjourned 'sine die'. The Bill was vehemently opposed by some of the "elders".

END OF SALES TAX CRISIS IN BARODA

Merchants To Fill In Forms Within Three Days

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 12

In order to end the crisis due to the levy of the Sales Tax in Baroda, the Merchants' Action Committee has ordered them to fill in Sales-Tax forms and carry on their trade as before. The Dewan in a letter to Sjt. Rasulkhan Pathan, a member of the Sales-Tax Committee is purported to have desired every merchant to fill in Sales-Tax forms within three days and open shops and assured them that after opening shops, no merchant will be prosecuted and no license will be cancelled

Provincial Labour Ministers' Conference

NEW DELHI, Oct. 12 (API): A conference of Provincial Labour Ministers will be held in New Delhi on October 14 and 15. Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Member will preside over the Conference. Ministers from all provinces except from Sind and Orissa are expected to attend the meeting.

The Conference will consider among other things, co-ordination of labour policy and administration between the Centre and Provinces; organisation of factory inspection service and chalking out a five-year labour programme.

League Of Nations Palace For Use By U.N.O.

LAKE SUCCESS (NEW YORK), Oct. 11, (Reuter): A draft agreement has been reached between the Swiss Government and the United Nations Organisation on the use of former League of Nations Palace at Geneva by the United Nations, it was learnt here today.

PUNITIVE POLICE FOR ALLAHABAD

LUCKNOW, Oct. 12 (API): "Government have decided to post two battalions of armed police in Allahabad for six months in that part of the city which is being declared a disturbed area", said Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Home Minister, U. P., who visited Allahabad on Friday in a press interview in Lucknow to-day.

Mr. Kidwai revealed that the two battalions would be posted in the area South of the East India Railway line which cut the city in two. Inclusive of collecting charges, the citizens of Allahabad would have to pay rupees one lakh six thousand to meet the cost of extra police. He found necessary, a civil police battalion would also be posted there. Mr. Kidwai said: "It is not a fine but a contribution towards maintenance of pubuc peace."

CHRISTIANS EXEMPTED

The Home Minister said that Indian Christians would be exempted from the payment of the tax which would be recovered from the Hindu and Muslim communities. Exemption of certain classes from payment of the tax was, however, under consideration. Mr. Kidwai explained that the posting of two battalions at Allahabad would involve additional recruitment.

BRITAIN'S NEW COLONIAL OFFICE

LONDON, Oct. 12 (Reuter): A beautiful modern building with chambers panelled with woods grown in her colonies is to be the future hub of Britain's Colonial Empire. The present Colonial Office in Downing Street opposite the Prime Minister's house in use since 1875 is no longer adequate for administration of the colonies.

Govt.-Sponsored Advt. Offers Arms For Sale?

LONDON, Oct. 12, (A.P.A.): Quintin Hogg, Member of Partliament for Oxford, announced today that he will ask the Under-Secretary for India in the Commons on Monday about ..a Government-sponsored advertisement in a Lahore newspaper, and elsewhere, and el..cs h ch ahmdwmbfwyggggkk offering large quantities of arms for sale.

Hogg said the advertisement offers among other material guns of various sizes, bombs and flame-throwers, machine-guns and aerial bombs. "What is the explanation of the dissemination of these warlike supplies?" Hogg is to ask.

16 KILLED IN FRENCH PLANE CRASH

U.S. Consul At Casablanca Among Dead

PARIS, Oct. 12, (Reuter): Eleven passengers and a crew of five were killed when a French Junkers 52 aircraft crashed into a hillside and caught fire near Seffrou Morocco, two days ago.

Among those killed was the new U.S. Consul at Casablanca.

The plane which belonged to the French Air Ocean Company was on its way from Paris to Casablanca.

TWO KILLED IN CRASH

ALEXANDRIA, (Virginia) Oct. 11, (Reuter): The State Police reported that an unidentified aircraft had crashed and burned in a heavily wooded area to which search parties had been sent. The State Police reported that two persons were killed in the crash.

SUHRAWARDY'S PROTEST AGAINST JUTE ORDINANCE

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12 (UPI): Characterising the Central Government's Ordinance issued on October 1 last fixing the export price of jute goods from India as unfair, unjust and cruel, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Premier of Bengal, addressing a press conference said that he was seriously considering "what steps the Government of Bengal can take to assist the jute grower in holding on to his jute so that he may not be crushed by this most unfair and unjust order."

Mr. Suhrawardy went to the length of saying: "I shall not have the least hesitation in advising the jute growers in Bengal to hold on to their jute and not to sell it to any one unless and until the Government of India revises its policy."

Plea To Remove Export Subsidy On Raw Cotton

BOSTON, Oct. 11, (U. P. A.): The Cotton Committee of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers today recommended that the Department of Agriculture give serious consideration to removing the export subsidy on raw cotton since the carryover is approaching a minimum safe workable margin and there is little likelihood of getting cotton from China for at least another year. Also the uncertainty as to when the Indian export embargo will be lifted or how many bales willl be allocated to the United States when the embargo is eventually raised was given as an added reason.

Ahmedabad Dispute For Industrial Court

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 12 (API): The dispute regarding the change-over of men engaged in different shifts of textile mills has been submitted to the arbitration of the Industrial Court.

The Textile Labour Association demanded about two years ago that night shift and day shift workers should change over after a fixed interval and that night shift workers should be given special facilities in the interests of their health. Prolonged negotiations were carried on between the Millowners' Association and the Labour Association, but no settlement was reached.

Kher In Aurangabad

AURANGABAD, Oct. 12 (API): Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, arrived here this morning. He will preside over the All Hyderabad Physical Conference to be held here to-day.

Yugoslavia Dissents

Peace Conference Decisions Not Binding On Her

PARIS. October 12 (Reuter): M. Mosha Pijade for Yugoslavia opening the debate in the Plenary Session on the Hungarian Draft Treaty before the Peace Conference today declared that Yugoslavia could not regard the decisions of the conference as binding in so far as they affected her.

The "Yugoslav Government requests that the Council of Foreign Ministers shall take no final decisions on questions of direct concern to our people without previous assent of the Yugoslav Republic", he said.

Yugoslavia, he added, expected Hungary to reach an agreement with Czechoslovakia for transfer of 200,000 Hungarians from Czechoslovakia.

Gen. Bedell — Smith (United States) opposed the principle of forced unilateral transfer of population.

Dr. Dimitri Manuilsky (Ukraine) criticised the United States proposal adopted by the Balkan Economic Committee to reduce Hungarian reparations from £75,-000,000 to £50,000,000, declaring that "generosity only becomes a virtue when it is recommended on account of one's self and not on account of somebody else".

The reduction, he said, was asked for by a country which did not suffer air raids and became richer because of the war

Th Ukraine could not fail to regard the United States proposal as an unfriendly act aimed at offending her people and the people of the Soviet Union who shed their blood in contributing to the common victory.

BRITAIN AND U. S. WISH TO DICTATE WILL ON DANUBIAN STATES

Dr. Manuilsky also attacked the committee recommendations for opening the Danube to ships of all nations as proposed by Britain and the United States whom he accused of "wishing to dictate their will on the Danubian states.

"The main difficulties at this conference have been caused by the desire of certain large Powers to dominate other states", said Dr. Manuilsky.

"Certain . powers, hundreds or even thousands of miles from the Danube, wish to interfere in the affairs of the Danubian States and control the Danube.

"There would be a storm of protest if the Danubian States demanded a share in the control of waterways in Britain or America".

The small states were alarmed by the action of some large powers in building bases and stationing troops on the territory of small countries, he said.

The conference adjourned until later.

Goa Authorities Active Again!

Arrests At Collem & Panjim

From Our Correspondent
BELGAUM, Oct. 10.

Advocate Jose Loyala was arrested at Collem, on way to Dharwar on 10th inst. Sjt Pratap Mangalal has been arrested at Panjim while fixing posters.

DAKOTA LANDS SAFELY IN SAN FRANCISCO

Engine Restarted After Temporary Repairs

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12 (Reuter): "Lone Sequence" has landed safely here. The pilot succeeded in making temporary engine repairs (it being found later that the plane was not as short of fuel as had been thought) in the sea, 500 miles off San Francisco, the pilot radioed that he had restarted the engine and was heading for San Francisco airport. On its flight here the Dakota was accompanied by an American plane which had located it where it descended on the sea.

The plane was piloted by its owner, who had recently purchased it from the United States War Surplus Administration.

Danube, Free For Navigation

Paris Conference Concludes Bulgarian Treaty

PARIS, Oct. 12. (Reuter): The Paris conference concluded its work on the proposed Bulgarian treaty at 1-15 a.m. (Paris time) after a three and half hour session in which all articles and annexes were voted on.

This final voting on the treaty was considerably quicker than that on the Italian and Rumanian treaties. Most delegations were represented by only one or two members.

The conferenc left the question of Bulgaria's frontiers undecided when it failed to adopt the first article of the treaty which recommended that frontiers of Bulgaria should be those existing on January 1, 1941—before the invasion of Greece.

The voting was nine votes in favour and 12 abstentions and Mr. James Byrnes, United States Chairman, announced that the article was therefore not adopted.

This is the first time that the conference has rejected an article of any of the three treaties so far voted upon. It will not be for the Council of Foreign Ministers to decide upon the much debated question of Greco-Bulgarian frontiers.

The second most controversial issues of the treaty—Greek demands to prohibit Bulgaria from building permanent fortifications capable of firing on to Greek territory and from possessing motor torpedo boats—were adopted without incident.

The third controversial issue British proposal for a total of 125,000,000 dollars (£31,250,000) reparations from Bulgaria to Yugoslavia and Greece—also failed to obtain two third majority and will go to the council of Foreign Ministers only as a simple majority recommendation.

The main points of economic clauses adopted are: firstly, compensation for damage to United Nations Property in Bulgaria up to 75 per cent; secondly, Allies have the right to confiscate Bulgarian assets in their territories—(despite Soviet opposition, the clause received a twothird majority); thirdly, the most favoured nation treatment for United Nations for a period of 18 months on reciprocal basis.

A French proposal providing for freedom of navigation of the Danube was given twothird majority.

2 DEAD, 1 INJURED IN CITY

(Continued from Page 9)

galore, following disturbances which occurred here yesterday, resulting in one death and injuries to six others.

The situation in Bangalore is now well under control, according to the District Magistrate, who in a communique says three persons died in the disturbances last evening.

The clashes occurred on Seppings Road and Narayan Pillai Street, a number of persons found carrying lethal weapons have been arrested.

A joint appeal has been issued by prominent persons, including both Congress and Muslim League leaders, condemning acts of violence and appealing to citizens to refrain from provocative acts

4 Killed & 10 Injured In Dacca

DACCA Oct. 12, (A.P.I.):

Four persons were killed and ten others injured in incidents in different parts of the city upto 5 p.m. today.

A motor bus was stopped this morning by a crowd in the western part of the city, and the passengers were attacked. One woman was killed in this incident and four men were seriously injured, one of whom afterwards died in the hospital. Later the police opened fire on an unruly mob in the same locality, when one person was killed.

A 14-year-old boy was fatally injured in the railway station area. Seven other persons, including a woman, received injuries in stray incidents in other areas.

The total casualties in the present disturbances so far are 106 killed and over 370 injured.

In an incident in a village in Narainganj Sub-Division, one person was seriously injured on the Lakshmi Puja day.

Sec. 144 Order In Salem

SALEM, Oct. 12 (A. P. I.): Acts of violence in stray instances in the town and suburbs causing general feeling of unrest, have occurred in the last two days as a sequel to disturbances of October 9 and the police firing of that date.

The Sub-Divisional First Class Magistrate, Salem, has last evening promulgated an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. directing the public of Salem town and its suburbs within a radius of three miles all round the disturbed area to abstain from assembling or moving about in the area in numbers exceeding four.

The Magistrate has also prohibited for a period of a month from yesterday October 11. the carrying or having in possession at any place within the disturbed area any lethal or dangerous weapons.

Commander Chakravarty Takes Charge

First Indian Chief Of H.M.I.S. "Himalaya"

NEW DELHI, Oct. 11. (A.P.I.): Commander A. Chakravarty, R. I. N., has assumed command of H. M. I. S. "Himalaya", a shore establishment in Karachi.

H. M. I. S. "Himalaya", which was commissioned during the war, is the largest gunnery school in Asia and Commander Chakravarty is the first Indian to be appointed its Commanding Officer.

Commander Chakravarty specialised in gunnery in H. M. S. "Excellent", Royal Navy gunnery establishment in Whale Island. Very recently, he underwent a staff course in England. He also led the Indian Naval Contingent during the Victory Parade in London, last June.

Russia Against World Peace Move?

NEW YORK, Oct. 12. (Reuter): The "New York Times" reports today that it has learned that Russia is opposing the establishment of a Standing International Military Force with which the United Nations would maintain world peace.

The newspaper said that the opposition is expressed in a document submitted during September to the Security Council's Military Staff Committee. It added that it is understood that the document different on almost every point from the views of the other four members of the Committee.

RIBBENTROP WANTS JOB FOR HIS SON!

NUREMBERG, Oct. 11. (Reuter): Joachim Von Ribbentrop, Hitler's former Foreign Minister, now under sentence of Death for his part in the Nazi conspiracy, has written to Sir Alexander Walker of John Walker and Sons, London, asking him to give a job to his son, stated Major Fred Reich Teich, Nuremberg Prison official.

Sir Alexander Walker was formerly chairman of John Walker and Sons, whisky distiller, but retired before the war. The address used by Ribbentrop is the firm's prewar headquarters, which were destroyed by bombing.

Ribbentrop was said to have had dealings with John Walkers in his wine business before he embarked on a political career.

12 NAZI WAR CRIMINALS HANGED IN BR. ZONE

HERFORD, Oct. 12, (Reuter): Werner Rohder, doctor in the Natzweiler Concentration Camp, who admitted giving lethal injections to four British women agents who parachuted into France died on the Scaffold with eleven other war criminals in the British Zone of Germany yesterday in A hangman and his assistant in the same camp were also hanged.

Five of the remainder had been convicted of crimes of hanging 20 children who had been used for medical experiments and of Murder of a baled-out Royal Air Force officer.

The other four to die were Belsen Camp guards.

DAKOTA CARRYING SMUTS MAKES FORCED LANDING

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12, (Reuter): A Dakota carrying Gen. Smuts to Brussels for a two-day visit from the Hague made an emergency landing a few miles outside the Belgian capital today through bad weather.

After passing over Rotterdam, the aircraft ran into thick cloud and at one stage the pilot had to come down to 500 feet to find an opening. He decided to make an emergency landing. On receiving a more favourable report from Brussels control tower, the plane took off again and landed at the city's airport.

Decontrol Of Newsprint By March 31

Advisory Committee's Recommendation

NEW DELHI, Oct. 12 (API): It would be desirable for controls on newsprint to be lifted by Government by March 31, 1947. Newspapers, particularly the smaller ones, should organise themselves in such a way that there will be no need for Government control of distribution of newsprint beyond that date. If a control should be necessary, it should preferably be left to an organisation of the newspapers against whose decision an appeal may perhaps lie to the Government.

These conclusions were reached at a meeting of the Newsprint Advisory Committee held on Saturday in New Delhi with Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Minister for Industries and Supplies, as the Chairman.

MOVE TO MANUFACTURE NEWSPRINT IN INDIA

As regards manufacturing newsprint in India, the unanimous opinion of the Committee was that the possibilities should be investigated within the course of the next one year. It was explained on behalf of the Government that they would be prepared to send experts round the country to find out the suitability of the available resources. Both the representatives associations of newspapers agreed to contribute towards the expenses of such investigations.

Besides officials, the meeting was attended by representatives of newspapers and dealers in the newsprint.

Election Petitions Dismissed

All 42 Delegates Elected To A.I.C.C. From Sind

KARACHI, October 12. (A.P.I.): The Sind Congress Election Tribunal rejected ten election petitions including one made against Dr. Choitram Gidwani, President of the Sind P. C. C. and declared all the 42 delegates duly elected to the A. I. C. C. from Sind.

The Sind P. C. C. is meeting at Sukkur on Oct. 20, to consider among other subjects the forthcoming Assembly election in Sind.

NEHRU MEETS INDIAN DELEGATION TO U.N.O.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 12 (API): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Interim Government, to-day met members of the Indian Delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation. Panait Nehru discussed with them various matters likely to come up at the Conference. The Delegation is leaving Delhi to-morrow by air for New York.

INDIA'S DELEGATION TO ECONOMIC COUNCIL REACHES LONDON

LONDON, Oct. 12, (A.P.A.): The delegation appointed by the Interim Indian Government to the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Economic and Social Council reached London today.

CAIRO OUT OF BOUNDS FOR BRITISH TROOPS

CAIRO, Oct. 12. (A.P.A.): British troops on leave have been forbidden to visit Cairo to-day because of the possibility of anti-British demonstrations by University students.

British Army Head Quarters said, however, that the essential movement of troops on duty in the city would be permitted.

The opening of Fuad University and other Egyptian colleges has been postponed from to-day until November 9. Students of Fuad University recently threatened to strike on the original opening date as a protest at the continued presence of British troops in Egypt and the interruption in the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty negotiations.

Bank Clerk Discharged

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shanmukha Rao Jamuna Shanker Vaidya, a ledger-keeper in a city bank, who was arrested a fortnight ago on a charge of illegally cashing a cheque was discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate today as the Police withdrew the charge.

It was stated that the cheating was done by a gang of culprits who are still untraced.

Communists Collapse In North Kiangsu

"Third Party's" Three-point Proposal For Rapprochement

NANKING, Oct. 11, (UPA): Communist resistance in North Kiangsu was today reported collapsing rapidly as Government units pushed eastward towards the three major Communist strongholds of Hinghwa, Yencheng and Tungtai.

Driving from Kaoyo, the Nationalists Hingwa. One Government force, fanning out from Kiashow 40 miles South of Huaiyin, captured Lintseh, 21 miles northeast of Kaoyo and continued to advance on Shakou 12 miles further East.

Meanwhile a "third party" made up of three Chinese groups anxious to forestall a split between their government and the Communists, redrafted their three-point proposal for submission to the Kuomintang by Sun Fo, who is the son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Republic. They have already conferred with Communist leader Chou En-lai, who was quoted as saying that if the third party should find a means of breaking the deadlock he would proceed to Nanking immediately.

A Shanghai dispatch from Walter Rundle, United Press of America staff correspondent, said the Chinese Democratic League's attempt to prevent a complete collapse of the national unity negotiations by obtaining further concessions beyond Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Oct. 2 "Two maximum" concessions appeared to raise the serious question of Peace Envoy George Marshall's position if the three left-wing Chinese groups bypass him in making a new proposal to Nanking. If the Kuomintang accept this new route of handling the negotiations it would also leave the question of the Peiping Executive Headquarters, which are essentially an American show, although also participated in by the Nationalists and the Communists, in serious doubt.

Observers believe that if Marshall was bypassed in attempting to achieve a settlement through third party groups the Executive Headquarters' position would become untenable for the Americans and the elaborate peace machinery Marshall set up might topple. Americans and all others undoubtedly would agree that this would be worthwhile if peace resulted, but observers were most doubtful that such efforts would be any more successful than Marshall's mediation.

Chiang Decides On All-Out Civil War

NEW YORK, Oct. 11, (Reuter): Evan S. F. Carlson, a retired Brigadier General of the United States Army commenting on Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's decision to resume nation-wide military conscription for the Chinese people said it was disturbing. It means that the Generalissimo has decided on an all-out civil war and is confident that the United States will back him to the limit in whatever he does."

Mr. Carlson's statement was issued by "The National Committee to win Peace"—an organisation of which he is co-chairman with Paul Robeson, the well-known singer.

'l Of Kalgan Rules Out Hope Of Peace

NANKING, Oct. 12, (A. P. A.): A Communist spokesman said last night, that the fall of Kalgan would dash the last hope of a negotiated peace for China and signal all-out resistance.

Referring to the Government's announcement of the capture of Kalgan, the spokesman said that the future activities of the Communists were uncertain but they would await confirmation of the announcement.

The surprising speed of General Fu Tso Yi's drive into Kalgan from the rear indicated that Communist leaders followed their usual strategy of withdrawing to preserve their forces from capture.

Speeding Up Of Deliveries Of Java Rice To India

BATAVIA, Oct. 11. (Reuter): Up to to-day, only 24,000 tons of rice had been sent to India from Java, Mr. K. L. Punjabi, Government of India Representative told Reuter to-day. He added, however that speeding up of deliveries was expected as soon as the 200 trucks promised by the Allied forces, Netherlands East Indies to the Republican authorities for transport of rice from the main rice growing regions to the ports were delivered. This might be at the beginning of next week.

Transport is the key of the whole position and Mr. Punjabi's present visit to Java is to find a solution of this problem. He is planning to tour Java's rice shipping ports next week and is also going to Jogjakarta to contact the Central Indonesian rice Committee.

Army Ultimatum To Salazar Govt.

Oporto Uprising Marks Mere Beginning Of Revolutionary Movement

LISBON, Oct. 12 (Reuter): The Portuguese Army has presented an ultimatum to the Salazar Government to surrender power according to unconfirmed reports here last night. Otherwise, it was said, the army would take over control of the country.

The reports came at a time when many of the precautions imposed in Lisbon and other parts of the country following Thursday's attempted revolt by troops in Oporto, northern Portugal, had been relaxed.

Communications between Lisbon and Oporto severed after the revolt have been resumed.

Troops called out by the Government are still standing by in Lisbon and machine-guns are posted round Sao Bento Palace, the residence of Dr. Antonio Salazar, the Portuguese Premier.

MORE TROUBLE IN STORE

Although a Government communique said that the Oporto rising involving only 70 men had been completely quelled, observers here believe that it was intended as the beginning of a revolutionary movement to spread throughout the country. In certain circles it was expected that the movement would break out in Lisbon on Thursday.

The revolt seems to have been a strictly military one and well-informed sources discredit reports that Communists were involved. Many arrests were made, it is stated.

The only comment in the papers was in the semi-official "Diario Da Manha" which described the rebels as saboteurs of national efforts and undeserving mercy.

LISBON STILL NERVOUS

MADRID, Oct. 11 (Reuter): Well-informed sources in Madrid in close contact with Portuguese affairs said tonight that Lisbon was "still nervous" and that there might still be some repercussions.

It is said that the aim of the troops who revolted was to march on Lisbon and remove the Government replacing it by a military rule. One version given by these sources said that in a round up of the rebels no shots were fired and nobody was injured. According to this version, the trouble-makers were retired officers who demanded that they should be given the pay and attributes of active officers even if they were kept on the reserve.

Atomic Energy Control

House Of Commons Refuses To Lift Secrecy Bans

LONDON, Oct. 12 (A.P.A.): The House of Commons refused yesterday to loosen secrecy bans on atomic development and gave final passage to a bill giving the Government sole authority over atomic energy.

Minister of Supply John Wilmont who will control all British atom research agreed with critics in his own party that exchange of knowledge is an essential part of scientific progress. But in the present state of the world, he said, there are some methods which, for rasons of national security, must remain secret.

The Bill prohibits communication of any information to anybody about atomic plants, production or processes unless the Minister of Supply approves, but excludes places of scientific research or education from the prohibition. This, said Wilmot, was the best compromise obtainable between national security and scientific liberty.

No Alternative Possible Says Hancock

CHICAGO, Oct. 11, (Reuter): There is no alternative plan if the United States proposal for world Atomic control fails, declared Mr. John Hancock, Adviser to Mr. Bernard Baruch—the United States delegate to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission—in a speech here today.

Defending the United States plan for world Atomic control, Mr. Hancock said "we have no alternative plan to recommend in the event of our failing. The United States plan is aimed firstly at preventing misuse of Atomic energy. It will not satisfy the United States plan merely to provide for punishments after dropping the bombs.

"We are not trying to tear down the United Nations structure but we are determined to strengthen it."

STATE CONTROL OVER ATOMIC ENERGY.

LONDON, Oct. 12, (A. P. A.): The British House of Commons agreed last night to limit British distribution of atomic energy or radio-active by products of atomic experiments to Government agencies, after critics opposed any private handling of them.

Minister of Supply, John Wilmot, said that the Government was buying Thortum Ltd., a company jointly owned by Imperial Chemical Industries and Howards, another chemical manufacturer, and hiring its staff members because they already were experienced in the handling of radium and other radio-active substances.

Mr. D. W. Bruce (Labour) proposed the change in the Government's Atomic Energy Development Bill and won its approval after he observed that radio-active dust is a weapon of war. Bruce sharply criticised Imperial Chemical Industries which, he said, supplied both sides in the Jap-Chinese war.

MORE ORISSA RICE TO MADRAS

MADRAS, Oct. 12 (U.P.I.): As a result of the discussions which Mr. R. Raghava Menon, Minister for Food, had with the Orissa Ministry recently, the Government of India have allotted 6,000 tons of Orissa rice to Madras. This is in addition to the 10,000 which Madras should get in the usual course from Orissa.

Qashqai Tribesmen Stop Fighting

But Flare Up Feared If Negotiations Fail

TEHERAN, October 11. (Reuter): Qashqai Tribesmen, who three weeks ago swooped down from the mountains on cities in Fars Province in South-Western Persia, have now stopped fighting except for skirmishes round Djahrun according to some reports reaching papers here.

The vicinity of Shiraz, the capital of the Province is calm and although certain strategic points have been occupied by the Tribesmen, it is reported that they have abandoned the offensive.

The authorities in Teheran stated today: "the rebels are now ready to return the arms captured by them at Bushire (the Persian Gulf Port, 55 miles west of Shiraz)".

Other sources, however, said that the present lull was only truce during the talks between the Qashqai and the Government representative at Shiraz and that, if these were unsuccessful, fighting would start again.

Ghavam Es-Sultaneh the Persian Prime Minister is said to have informed Nasir Qashqai, one of the four brothers leading the tribesmen, that he would consent to their opening of official negotiations provided the tribesmen evacuate Bushire and Kazerun, release the prisoners and restore the captured arms and property.

Nasir however stated: "I have taken charge of law and order in Fars Province".

WINDSORS ARRIVE IN LONDON

DOVER, Oct. 11 (Reuter): The Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrived here tonight by steamer from France. The Duke bareheaded and dressed in a tweed overcoat over a flannel suit, looked more boyish than ever. The Duchess wore a blue costume with a hat to match.

Although the Duke gave no interviews, he and the Duchess faced a battery of cameras and posed for special photographs as they walked towards a motor car in which they drove to Sunningdale, Berkshire, where they will be guests of Lord Dudley.

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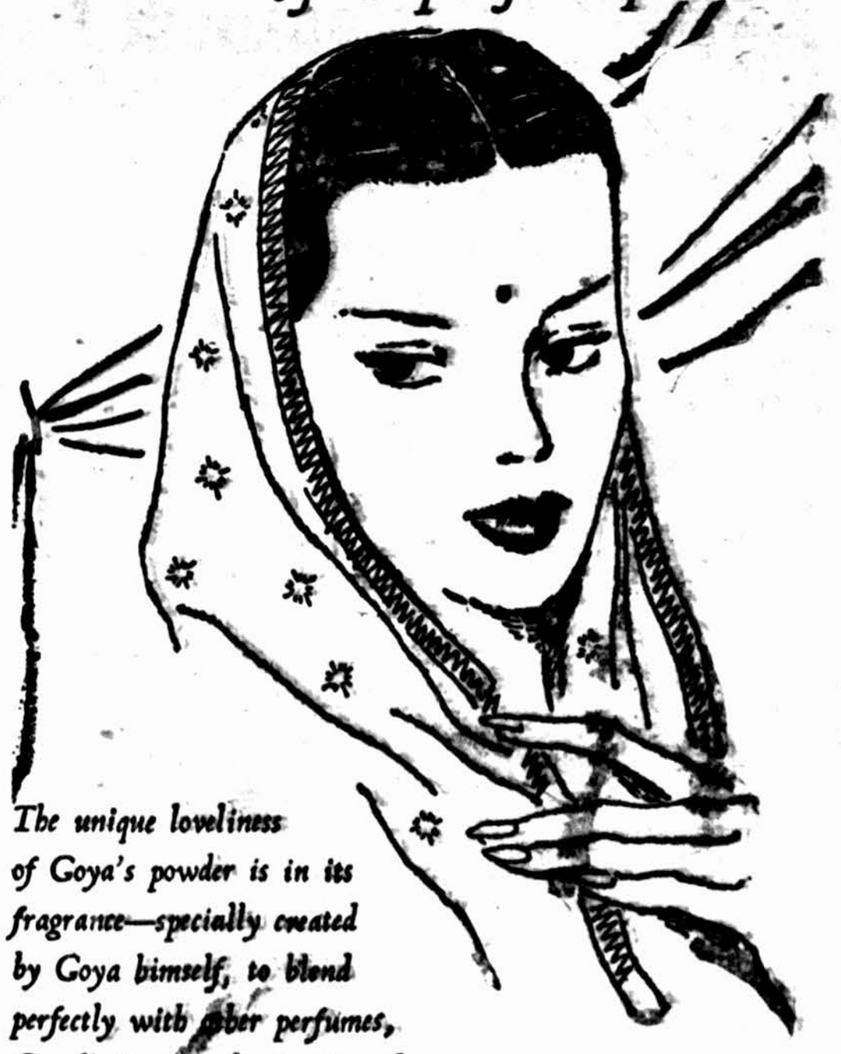

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

ABOLITION OF THE PENTANGULAR. MAHATMAJI'S COMMAND. REPREHENSIBLE CHARACTER OF COMMUNAL SPORT. EYES TOWARDS DELHI. COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION OR MERIT? A GENERAL RULE. PENTANGULAR ABANDONED.

The Annual Cricket Festival of Bombay is fast approaching. So far I have not heard of any step being taken by the Managing Committees of the institutions concerned, viz. the C.C.I. and the premier communal Gymkhanas to cancel the tournament this year or abolish it altogether. In fact they think that the usual programme stands since a contrary direction has not been given to them by the general body of their members.

It is thus up to the members of these bodies who are against the communal basis of the Pentangular to bestir themselves and send a requisition to their Managing Committees to call Special General Meetings to decide the issue. Unless this is done, mere press propaganda will be of no avail.

MAHATMAJI'S COMMAND

It is really a matter of great pity that many of those people who swear by the name of Congress and Mahatma Gandhi do not act according to their directions. It is true that the Indian National Congress has not passed a resolution prohibiting or disapproving the holding of competitions on Communal basis. But Gandhiji, its mentor and guide has declared himself in unequivocal terms against such contests—the Pentangular in particular. Is it not the duty of all those who revere and respect him obey his commands without question just as soldiers obey the commands of their generalissimo? It is because of this lack of discipline among our people that India is still under foreign subjection.

REPREHENSIBLE CHARACTER OF COMMUNAL SPORT

I know how difficult it is to part with a thing one loves. I do not deny —on the other hand, I freely admit that the overwhelming majority of the cricket fans of Bombay love this great Carnival. As love is blind, they do not see its faults or defects It is only those who can overcome this blindness and see through the eyes of wisdom, can only detect the mischievous character or dangerous nature of the thing.

Need I repeat what I have said all these eighteen years—I do not know of anybody in India who has preceded me in this respect—that it is not the physical injury but the mental degradation which it causes among its supporters that is most reprehensible in it. It is perfectly true that it has not caused bloodshed or riots directly. But only a blind man will deny that it has not encouraged communalism at the expense of nationalism.

EYES TOWARDS DELHI

I hope therefore that all those who love their motherland and have its best interests at heart would rise to the occasion at this critical juncture and prevent further spread of the virus which has done to much harm to the country and its people. I am told that the sponsors of this tournament will shut up this show for the year if the present disturbances persist. It means that they will be compelled to do so by the force of circumstances. But if there is a settlement at Delhi between the Congress and the League, the tournament will be used as a platform for communal amity. They will take full advantage of the new situation.

I am however, one of those—perhaps in a minority at present—who wish that the Pentangular should be buried ten fathoms deep even if a communal settlement is arrived at on the political front. It must be remembered that our object is to root out the evil wholesale. In this there cannot be any compromise. What is basically wrong cannot be right by temporary adjustments in the political field. Poison can never be nectar even if it is served in a diluted form.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION OR MERIT?

Some people are never tired of accusing me of a purely communal spirit because I have launched and persistently pursued the campaign against this communal canker. Their argument is that if the communal Pentangular is abolished and the Zonal Quadrangular, or Pentangular as I have advocated, is set up in its place more Hindu players will get a chance to represent the various Zones, except perhaps the North, than players from other communities. I concede that this may be so for the present.

But once the doors are thrown open to all, everybody will try to get a place in the team of his area by the sheer force of merit. There will be no opportunity for anybody to appear in a representative match or competition by the strength of his communal colour as is the case in the communal Pentangular at present. So the members of all communities will make every effort to outclass and outbid one another—not on the communal field but in the arena of ability and competence. This way will rise the general standard of play in the whole country. A day may come when there will be more non-Hindus in representative or even Test Matches in the future.

A GENERAL RULE

There is another aspect of the question which I must stress here. When I argue against communalism, I do not mean the Pentangular or the game of cricket alone. I refer to all games. So may I point out that in the case of football or hockey members of other communities like Muslims, Christians and Anglo-Indians predominate? They get more representations in the provincial and national teams than the Hindus—for the simple reason that they deserve them on account of their superior merit. So far I have not heard any complaint from the Hindu players that they do not get sufficient representation in them.

Sometime ago, the question of starting a communal Pentangular was discussed—though informally—by the B. P.H.A. It was partly due to my stout opposition but mainly because of the good sense of the members of the Committee that it was dropped.

Unfortunately I could not persuade the WIFA Committee to accept my views,—chiefly because the Indian members played into the hands of their European masters.

PENTANGULAR ABANDONED

Since writing the above, I hear from a very responsible authority that the Pentangular Committee has unanimously decided to abandon the festival this year. So far so good. But as I have said above, this half-hearted action is not enough. For the good of the country—and Indian cricket—the tournament must be scorched altogether. The General Body of the institutions concerned with its management can alone decide the issue finally. I hope they will do so in the near future.

I understand that a proposal has been made to hold a Carnival on non-communal lines with players selected from all the leading clubs in Bombay. If it materialises of which there is every possibility, it will be an excellent refresher for the Zonal Quadrangular which must follow in December.

Is It True?

That the Indian cyclists have returned home sadder and wiser by their experience in the World Championships at Zurich?

That the "swaddling clothes" presented to them for their wonderful feats will be kept in the office of the Indian Cycling Federation as mementos of India's humiliation.

That unabashed and unashamed Janki Dass will now rush to Delhi to present the disgraced National Flag to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru?

That he is on the look out for fresh victims for inaugurating professional cycling in India?

That all sattawallas are welcome to join hands with him to usher in a millennium in the cycling world of this country?

That Janki intends to call a public meeting to protest against the uncharitable manner in which Vijay Merchant held the fort in England?

That he may even call upon the Board of Control to suspend him for his audacity to outclass batsmen of the home country instead of copying his methods?

That the ICF proposes to appoint him its Secretary for life as a reward for meritorious services to the cause of cycling in India?

That the supporters of the Pentangular are willing to give it a year's rest owing to the communal tension in the city and the country?

That they are prepared to revel in it again from next year for the glory of communalism in the sporting world?

That some people are surprised at Tony deMello's somersault in regard to the Pentangular—apparently they are ignorant of his acrobatic feats in the past?

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Let us talk it over —

Unlike Government's Anti-Bigamy Bill Mrs. Lilavati Munshi's Bill on Unequal Marriages caused many fire-works on the floor of the Legislature in Poona. Rather surprising, wasn't it?

I wonder if the thunder-storm which took Poona by surprise two weeks ago had anything to do with it! The moon-struck lover of whom poets have been singing from times immemorial, becomes all the more soft towards his beloved, but our thunder-struck legislators showered wordy blitzkrieg upon their female co-workers! But doesn't all that only prove that things celestial have an adverse effect upon the he-man's grey matter?

A cursory glance at the arguments made against the Bill reveals that throughout the debate commonsense was very much on the debit side. Don't say I am pro-Government, if I give the palm for the day's performance to the Home Minister. He began very well indeed. "What is an unequal marriage?" He posed the question and furnished many instances which could come under that category. He told the House, Government's attitude to the Bill and then pointed out that even in England girls of eighteen were married to men of eighty. Don't you think the Honourable Member ought to have quoted some instances from America, too? Perhaps he thought it better to talk of the devil we know than of the devil we don't know!!

* * *

Besides, there were others who observed that the Bill was unnecessary "as modern girls hardly needed protection." That's true. Modern girls of old-fashioned parents may not need such protection but what about mere girls (in overwhelming numbers) of modern parents who seek to justify a wrong because it is also practised in England or America? Then there were some who opposed the Bill on religious grounds! Well, if we bring in religion every time we try to remove out-moded and unfair practices we shall have no need of parliaments and legislatures at all. And that makes me ask what Mrs. Shafi Tayyabji thought of Mrs. Munshi's Bill? Surely she could not have surrendered her rights to speak for Muslim women to their men folk. And if she has, the day will not be too far when there'll be a movement to get Pardah.

In the midst of all these illogical outbursts, the men have openly confessed that there are so many unequal marriages taking place. It's a reflection upon the male-dominated world! Instead of trying to make provisions of the Bill more comprehensive by moving amendments, the whole lot of them were bent upon throwing the Bill overboard. But I do not in the least doubt how they would have voted if this very Bill had any provision for dissolution of unequal marriages!!

* * *

Today opens the All-India Physical Education Conference. The fact that it was to be inaugurated by Vijayalaxmi Pandit (the change in the programme is due to Mrs. Pandit's impending visit to America) shows that women can have much to say upon the subject and that men have come to admit it, too. All the same I feel this is straining our hero-worship. Why couldn't the conveners of the Conference think of inviting some one else who has studied the subject, its progress in foreign countries and the limited recognition this movement has gained in this country's education schemes?

What if the Conference were inaugurated by a woman of the Indian National Army fame? Colonel Laxmi Swaminadhan would have been a very appropriate person. Her knowledge of the medical science and the unique experiences in training up the Rani of Jhanshi Regiment would have provided a valuable and refreshing aspect to the problem of physical education in India. That's by the way. Let us wait and see what comes out of the Conference. We have to say a lot about the subject in a 'strictly feminine' way. But that at some later date.

—*Leela.*

The world's most remarkable sisters. Left to right: Madame Sun Yat-Sen, Mme. Chiang Kai Shek and Mme. H. H. Kung photographed in the midst of Chinese girl students.

The Real "First Lady" Of China

Women's Page

By HENRY LIEBERMAN

The woman who most closely approaches the role of 'First Lady' of China is not Madame Chiang but her sister Soong Ching Ling, widow of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, founder of the Chinese Republic. She has achieved this distinction in her own right, by her tenacious faithfulness to the ideas and ideals of her great husband.

The average Chinese peasant, whose rural folklore includes the fatalistic aphorism that his lot is hard no matter who runs the country, is too pre-occupied with his daily drudgery and livelihood to pay much attention to his national leaders. The American farmer writes his Congressman, the Chinese peasant shrugs his shoulders.

Although his non-technological universe is bounded by the social limits of his family and village, Farmer Wang knows the face if not the voice of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The Generalissimo's pictures and proclamations drift into the smallest villages, outlining a personality and creating a symbol of national policy. But so far as the Soongs, Kungs and other important figures are concerned, except for the publicity they get in the bigger cities, they are far better known in America than they are in rural China.

The institution of "First Lady" is virtually non-existent in China, where woman's prime role is that of wife, mother and mother-in-law. Where the activities of Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Truman are matters of general news interest and familiarity in the United States, those of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek for example are completely overshadowed by those of her husband. A Chinese peasant once asked what he thought of Mme. Chiang replied, "Well, he's got to have a wife, doesn't he?"

The woman who most closely approaches the role of "First Lady" of China is not Mme. Chiang but her sister—Soong Ching-ling, widow of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic. She has achieved that distinction in her own right by her tenacious faithfulness to the ideas and ideals of her husband.

Dr. Sun died in Peking on March 12, 1925. Since that time Mme. Sun has worked and fought courageously, sometimes almost single-handedly, for the direct realization of Dr. Sun's San Min Chu-I, the Three People's Principles—nationalism, democracy, people's livelihood.

The Conscience Speaks

An example of this staunch independence was her recent statement in which she denounced civil war, called for formation of a coalition government and declared that the presence of American military forces in China had become a detriment rather than a boon to order. She asked the American people to think twice about making loans to a one-party government in which her brother-in-law, Chiang Kai-shek, is President and her brother, T. V. Soong, is Premier.

The statement was all the more remarkable in view of her natural shyness, her close personal ties with the Soong family and her decision, made some time ago, to "stay out of politics" and concentrate on relief work. Her action is explained only in terms of her basic devotion to Dr. Sun's memory and his Three People's Principles, which she feels the Kuomintang—founded by her husband to prepare the people for democracy during the period of "political tutelage"—has failed to carry out.

Foreswearing the leisure, high social position and public honours that would be hers as the widow of Sun Yat-sen, she rises every now and then as the "conscience" of the Kuomintang to remind its leaders that the party started as a revolutionary movement.

Her views and the forthrightness with which she states them have brought about private backbiting by the right-wing Kuomintang members but have made her the idol of the liberals. Shanghai coolies, who do not think in terms of politics, admire her for her honesty and unselfishness.

Remarkable Sisters

By standards of beauty, charm, graciousness, intelligence and influence, the three Soong sisters—Ei-ling (Mme. H. H. Kung), Ching-ling and Mei-ling (Mme. Chiang)—are the world's most remarkably sister combination.

An old Shanghai saw has it that "one (Mme. Kung) loves money, one (Mme. Chiang) loves power, and one (Mme. Sun) loves China".

The statement is largely overdrawn. Each "loves China" in her own way and alll three have participated in many private acts of charity and benevolence that have never reached public notice. The lives of the three, however, have been conditioned by the men they married. Ei-ling married a banker, Mei-ling a militarist and politician, Ching-ling a philosopher and revolutionary.

They are, nevertheless, individually distinct. Ei-ling, the oldest sister, is positive and practical. Mei-ling, the youngest, is shrewd, witty, sometimes playfully capricious, Ching-ling, the middle sister and most beautiful, is contemplative and retiring.

Besides the three daughters, there are three Soong brothers—T. V. and and the lesser known T. L. and T. S.

Various members of the family are often in political disagreement, but they have close personal relationships. Although Mme. Sun differs with T. V., she admires his intelligence and directness and resents inaccurate gossip about his financial activities.

When She Met Sun

Like other members of her family, Mme. Sun is a product of the strict moral training of her parent. Her father, Charlie Soong, was educated in the United States at Methodist Trinity College in North Carolina and at Vanderbilt University and when he returned to China he printed Bibles in Shanghai together with a revolutionary woman who was devoted to good works among the Shanghai poor.

The three girls also received a chance to study in America. Ei-ling and Ching-ling (whose English name is Rosamond) studied at Wesleyan Woman's College at Macon, Ga.; Mei-ling went to Wellesley.

Mr. Sun, who was many years older than Ching-ling, was a frequent visitor to the Soong home in Shanghai when she was a girl, but she hardly remembered him when she returned to China at the age of 20. They met again in Japan, where Dr. Sun and some of his followers went as Yuan Shih-kai, the northern war lord, began a counter-revolutionary drive against the Kuomintang.

Ei-ling who had been Dr. Sun's secretary, married H. H. Kung in Japan, where he worked for the Y.M.C.A. It was in Japan, too, that Sun Yat-sen took Ching-ling as his second wife. His marriage to the first, Mme. Sun, now about 80 years old and living in Shanghai, was a traditional Chinese troth made in childhood and ended in divorce. Liberal Dr. Sun Fo, born of the first marriage and now head of the legislative Yuan, is a friend of Ching-ling Soong

Two Decades Of Service

Mme. Sun became the revolutionary's secretary, confidante and inseparable companion and conducted for him a voluminous correspondence in English and French which she worked hard to

(Continued On Page 6)

THE INDIAN PROBLEM

"NEW LIGHT ON THE INDIAN PROBLEM. by Swami Dharma Theertha, Rs. 1-8, (Happy Home Publications, Lahore).

The author chastises caste compartments among Hindus. The author seems to favour a lay state organised in the spirit of the most progressive democracies of the world. The book contains copy of the Memorandum submitted by the author to the Cabinet Mission and other essays The author holds that no fund or property other than what is necessary for the maintenance of religious worship and religious instruction, should be owned by any religious institution, laws of marriage, inheritance and succession should be based on economic and social considerations and not on mere custom or the scriptures. The author suggests a care-taker Government of the U.N.O. for India. "It is our duty", says the author, "to help the evolution of a world government, a central government of all mankind."

DIVERSE JOTTINGS

"ESSAYS", by N. H. Phadnis, Rs. 2, (Think Awhile Series), Shri Sheshachal Press and Granthmala, Madihal, Dharwar.

Apart from pp. 61 to 72 which are missing from the review-copy, the author has put down on paper his thoughts on such divers subjects as Domination, Economy, Intellect, Knowledge, Language, Liberty, Mental Process, Power, Sadism and the Indian wife. There does not emerge any connecting link of thought or principle in the essays.

N. H. P.

"MARG" MAGAZINE

The publication of "MARG", a magazine of architecture and art, has been announced. It is edited by the well-known writer, Dr. Mulk Raj Anand. This magazine, which is the only one of its kind in India at the moment, is distinguished by the bold lead it gives to the planning of our cities in the new industrial era on which our country has entered. The published price is Rs. 4/8/- for a single copy: annual subscription Rs. 16/-, post free: abroad Rs. 18/-.

India's Foreign Trade

Foreign commerce, which is just now attracting considerable attention from our administrators and business men, is the principal topic dealt with in the latest (July 1946) issue of the Tata Quarterly. With the help of relevant statistics the journal seeks to establish the very important proposition that though small in size and per capita ratio India's foreign trade represents a fairly high proportion of the total production of some of our staples e.g. cotton, jute, linseed hides and skins, tea and coffee. It is true that in future the relative proportion of manufactured articles in our exports is likely to rise. But exports will continue as a whole to be our chief concern especially in view of the need and opportunity to fill the gap in the eastern markets created by the Japanese collapse.

On the other hand for the needs of our intensive industrialization and a rising standard of life import of capital goods and the more refined articles will also continue to be an object of national policy. In the light of the current disparities of the internal price level and of the future regulation of international trade relations the Review rightly emphasises the desirability of following a selective foreign trade policy to be made effective through bulk sales and purchases. This will entail some sort of cartelisation of commerce but when properly regulated by public authority it need not produce the evil consequences normally associated with cartels. Our representatives at the forthcoming world conference on trade and employment will have to take note of this important item in our future policy.

Speaking about the current trends of internal prices the Review is naturally critical of the policy of inaction followed by the care-taker government. Let us hope that the new National Government will take early steps to frame and implement a national price policy. In view of the fact that the new Finance Member was virtually the head of the research section of the Tatas the following passage in the Review is likely to be more than ordinarily interesting. "In all probability, normalcy in trading relations will be restored not by heavy imports alone but by an allround adjustment, viz. rise in foreign prices, increase in the total volume of trade, reduction of Indian prices and, possibly, a moderate depreciation of the rupee."

D. G. K.

GITA ACCORDING TO GANDHIJI

"THE GOSPEL OF SELFLESS ACTION", Navjivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad.

This is a translation of the original in Gujarati, with an additional introduction and commentary, by Mahadev Desai whose signed portrait gives a personal interest to the book. As Gandhiji points out in a Foreword, "every page is evidence of his (Mahadev Desai's) scholarship and exhaustive study....In trying to give a translation of my meaning of the Gita, he found himself writing an original commentary on the Gita." This is made abundantly clear from "My Submission", which occupy the first 117 pages of the book, wherein the philosophy of the Gita is beautifully explained and discussed.

The original text of the Gita follows. Each Shloka is followed by us translation, explanatory, biographical, historical and geographical notes and other commentary, and selected extracts from Gandhiji's writings on the same topic. The perspicuous and vivacious style of Mahadev Desai is seen here at its best. The whole subject is treated with gratifying completeness and charity. The index will prove highly useful. On all accounts, the book constitutes a valuable addition to Gita literature.

N. H. P.

INDIA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

India's Foreign Relations is the subject of a booklet to be published next week by Hind Kitabs Limited, Bombay. The author, Mr. Iqbal Singh, traces the inception and growth of India's foreign policy and shows how Indian statesmen, particularly of the Congress have consciously directed it into alignment with all anti-Imperialist and anti-Fascist forces all over the world, and indicates the means by which, with India's liberation it can be made the more effectual to the same ends.

SINDHI STORY IN GUJARATI

ASHIRWAD, by Shewak Bhojraj, published by the Nav Chetan Sahitya Mandir, Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 2-0-0 (1946).

Shewak Bhojraj is well-known to the readers of this Journal, and needs no introduction. But few of the readers know that like many others who were detained in jail, as followers of the creed of Satyagraha, inaugurated by Gandhiji, he too has utilised the leisure he got in detention in writing a pretty little story in Sindhi, which lacks original literature in this direction. It was dictated to a fellow Gujarati detenu in Gujarati, i.e., Gujarati of sorts. It was then lost. Fortunately when recovered, it was looked into by seasoned Gujarati writers who were able to give it a presentable form. It is a tale, which pleases every one who reads it.

Situations are painted vividly, because of their being natural ones. Innocent childhood, jail incidents, Satyagraha movements, social problems of Sind, the way in which Amils look or rather look down upon Bhaibands, the problem of a widow remarrying, are also so well set out, and that also in a simple way, that we cannot but congratulate this Sindhi writer, who has thought fit to give the benefit of his literary work to Gujarat, which he has adopted as his own Province, like Kaka Kalelkar.

K. M. J.

MEDIUM OF EDUCATION

"EDUCATION THROUGH MOTHER-TONGUE", by Prof. B. S. Audholia, Rs. 2 (Sole Distributors Padma Publications Ltd.).

In China, both School and College instruction is imparted in Chinese In India, educationists, although alive to the importance of the subject, approach it with some misgiving as to its practicability. In this learned reasoned book which Acharya Shri Vinoba rightly describes as courageous and thoughtful, the author draws a detailed picture of how the task should be undertaken. Among other things, the author competently discusses the preparation of text-books, the question of terminology and change required in the curriculum.

He advocates 'khariboli' Hindusthani, i.e. simple Hindi and simple Urdu. As regards the present educational system, the author calls for "constructive satyagrahis who would break up the bad traditions and vested interests that obtain in our universities and other educational institutions from within." Nagpur, Patna and Lucknow are forging ahead. The book is full of information and suggestions of great value to all interested in education. A Hindi version of the book is being published simultaneously.

N. H. P.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Inspiring reports of the celebration of the Children's Annual Day (Birthday Anniversaries of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant) have been received from a number of Balkan-ji-Bari Branches.

Khar Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated the Day in collaboration with the local Adarsha Bal Mandir, under the presidentship of Shri Madhusudan Vaidya. In the beginning there were Flag Salutation and Prayer. Then Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya spoke on the significance of the Day. After that there were national songs and dances. A few children also spoke on the occasion. The President dwelt on the life of Mahatma Gandhi. And Shrimati Dhanuben Upadhyaya advised the parents to behave lovingly with children. In the end, Shri Jyotindra Desai thanked all, and the function came to a close with the singing of Vande Mataram.

Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated the Day at the Jain Kanya Shala which was packed to the capacity by more than four hundred children. The main speaker, Shri Babubhai Vaidya narrated the life of Gandhiji, strewn with songs and anecdotes. Besides, Shri Ratilal Mehta and others also spoke on the occasion. Then a programme of national songs and spinning by the children followed. In the end, "Prasad" was distributed to all boys and girls.

Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari had a programme of three days. On the first day were arranged entertainments, when the Chief Guests were Miss Leicter and Shri Jairamdas Daulatram. On the second day morning, the Pushpa Bhavan children were taken for a picnic to the Gandhi Garden, and in the evening was held a workers' social. On the third day morning, there were sports, and in the evening, a huge procession of children, with music band and flags. Light refreshments were distributed to the boys and girls on all the occasions.

Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari had a talk by Shri Ramu Thakkar. Hyderabad (Sind) Balkan-ji-Bari arranged a Children's Gathering. Reports from other Branches are expected.

★ ★ ★

Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association sent a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi on his seventy-eighth Birthday, wishing him many happy returns of the Day, with 'Respectful Greetings and Love from All India Children.'

Shrimati Indira Renu has been appointed Joint Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, and she attends the Headquarters Office at Fourth Floor, Sri Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on every Monday and Thursday, afternoon.

Bhuleshwar Balkan-ji-Bari has been affiliated to the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, and its President is Shri Mohanlal Parekh, Advocate, 28, Picket Road. Kalbadevi.

Mrs. Patankar, Joint Principal of the Seva Sadan School, has been coopted as a member of the "PUSHPA" Committee, whose members are trying now to interest the local schools in this journal.

★ ★ ★

Preparations for holding in Bombay the Second All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Camp and the Children's Welfare Workers' Conference in the last week of December, are in full swing. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, is expected to inaugurate these functions. Full particulars may be obtained from the General Secretary of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association.

And who have not yet joined this Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari? Please write for its enrolment forms and full particulars, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21. For the specimen copy of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper", illustrated monthly journal, stamps of four annas may be enclosed.

★ ★ ★

Dada will be glad to hear from you whenever you may write to him.

And can he be of any service to you?—Then please do drop a line!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Little Balrul Bhagat (Chowpatty) celebrates his Birthday this week, on the 15th instant.

SAFFRON BLOSSOMS

presence. From that day onwards he wasn't my son and I wasn't his mother.....

"Za'frani?.....You want to know what happened to her? Look at that, how my memory failed me. I forgot to mention her completely. But after all there was no one else left in our house except me, Za'frani and my youngest son, Ghafoora, Za'frani was now nearly twenty, and yet unmarried. But without any cash in hand, how could I even talk to anyone about her marriage. As it was, our income was practically zero. On top of that we heard that war had broken out in the land across the seas and the prices of every little thing soared skywards. I and Za'frani both had to work to earn a precarious living. We worked in someone else's fields, collected firewood to sell it, fetched water from the brook, spun wool yarn on our CHARKHAS and only then we were able to make the two ends meet Little Ghafoora was nearly ten years old and so I wanted him to start working too, but Za'frani wouldn't hear of it and insisted that Ghafoora must go to school. 'Are you mad?" I asked, but she was adamant and the next day even without asking me she took Ghafoora to the school and got him admitted. What was I to do? I couldn't very well beat up such a big girl. Moreover I felt a little guilty for not having been able to get her married so far. So I kept quite. But I had an ominous foreboding, saying to myself. "Today the first boy from this family has gone to school. Who knows what evil befalls us now".....But Za'frani seemed to be obsessed about her brother's education. Night and day she was after him. Even when he came back from school she would not let him have a moment's rest. He must do his homework. he must improve his handwriting by writing out the alphabet over and over again. if he got stuck over a sum in arithmetic he must go immediately to the master's house and ask him. He must do this, he must do that. If only it were possible I'm sure she would have liked to dissolve the books in water and let Ghafoora drink them all in one dose .....

"You know very well, my son, that in a house where there is a berry tree stones will come....Za'frani was a fully grown girl of twenty or twenty-one. And then even if in looks she was not a fairy or a HOOR of paradise she was at least not cross-eyed. pock-marked or otherwise repulsive. And then you know these boys these days. What dirty ways they learn in the city from cinemas and bioscopes and what not! One day I thought she had gone out to pick some dry wood for fuel when I saw her coming back empty-handed and crying bitterly. When I asked her what was the matter she gave no reply but just kept on weeping. 'AREE, cursed one, will you say something or not? Did someone abuse you or beat you or did you fall down and injure yourself. For God's sake speak up and tell me what happened'. Her reply absolutely stunned me for what she said was something that no mother must have ever heard from the lips of her daughter. She said, 'Ma, please get me married', and then started crying again. Ten times I must have asked before she blurted out what had actually happened. It seemed that while she was collecting the dry-wood, the ZAILDAR'S son who had recently come from the city on a holiday, appeared from nowhere and started teasing Za'frani and speaking some nonsense. When she rebuked him for this he caught hold of her by the hand and started dragging her into the wood with evil shining in his eyes. With great difficulty she had managed to wrench herself free and come running to the village, but the terror of that scoundrel still sat in her heart and she was trembling like a leaf in the summer wind. Trembling and crying, shedding streams of tears from her two eyes. Whenever she paused in her sobs she implored me in almost the same words every time. 'Please get me married Ma, or one day my honour will be ground into dust. "Now, you yourself tell me, son, what a poor old woman could do in the circumstances. Without any money whatsoever how could she even think of getting her daughter married? Still I looked around for some poor but good-natured man who might agree to take Za'frani as his wife. But even then one requires at least fifty or sixty rupees, while we had not even a silver ornament left to sell or pawn. I was worried about this matter one day when we got a visitor. From his appearance he looked a cooly with the tell-tale mark on the forehead.

(Continued From Page 2)

He had the sort of look from which it is impossible to guess one's age. It might be forty or it might be sixty. 'Ghulam Nabi sent this for you', he said and then added in an awkward halting manner. 'I am his friend Mahamdu'. Saying this he placed a little bundle in dirty rags. When I opened it I found that it contained money. Some notes and some loose change. I counted seven over sixty rupees and ten annas. Mahamdu said, 'Ghulam Nabi asked me to give you this and say that it was for Za'frani's marriage. I thanked God that at last the runaway son had cared to think of the mother and sister he had left behind. But seeing a peculiar expression on Mahamdu's face I asked, 'How is Ghulam Nabi? Why hasn't he come?' Mahamdu's voice seemed to be choked and he spoke slowly. reluctantly, as if he didn't want to speak. 'Ma, Ji, Ghulam Nabi has departed. He used to cough out blood' He said no more....

"No man, my son, can ever realise what happens to a mother when she hears of the death of her son..... It seems as if someone has cut up and taken out her bleeding heart.... For nine months, you see, she keeps the child in her womb. For two years she feeds him at her breast. The child is formed out of her blood, her flesh and bones. He is nourished with her milk. Then he grows up into a broad-shouldered young man like Ghulam Nabi. And then, carrying loads for the SAHIB LOG like a donkey, he starts spitting blood and dies. And with him the mother dies. too.....It is the worst death possible because she dies and yet remains alive .....

"What I felt of course, I can never describe. But on Za'frani the news of her brother's death had a strange effect. She got even more obsessed with the education of her younger brother. Every moment she would be after him to read, to write, to do his homework. She wouldn't give him even an hour to play with the other boys. It was as if she was in some desperate hurry to make him finish his one year's reading and writing in a few weeks. I do not know why she was in such a hurry. I don't know why.....

"Yes, and another thing. She sat by Mahamdu and plied him with questions as to the last days of her brother. How and when did he fall ill? Did he receive any treatment? Do all coolies and porters develop this evil cough? And when Mahamdu said, "Yes, many" I don't know why she asked him." And yet you will go back to the same work! Why don't you stay here?..... I don't know why.

"On my persuasions Mohamdu stayed three days more with us. The day he was leaving I asked him. "Tell me, Mohamdu, when this work is so dangerous why don't you give it up?". He said, 'What is the use, Ma Ji. I am not trained for any other kind of work. Moreover I have no one to worry about me if anything did happen to me—neither father nor mother." I hurriedly interposed, 'And Wife? He sighed deeply and murmured, 'Died long ago'. I don't know whether he understood what I meant when I asked, 'Why don't you marry again?..... During the three days that he had stayed in our house no one had seen him smiling much less laughing. But when I asked him this question I noticed a brief flash in his eyes and his dried up leathery face broke into the wrinkles of a smile. 'Who would marry me, Ma Ji.'..... This is how, my son, Za'frani's marriage to Mohamdu was arranged.

"What did you say?.... What did Za'frani think? Do you think marriages are arranged with the advice of young boys and girls? Still when I mentioned to her that on the twentieth of the next moon Mohamdu would come to take her away, she betrayed a feeling of great relief..... as if some heavy weight had been removed from her shoulders.

"The days passed in arrangements in connection with her marriage. Yes, my son, even we poor people have to give some dowry to a daughter when she leaves for her husband's home—even if it comprises of nothing more than a dress and a pair of silver earrings. The day Mohamdu was to come I woke up Za'frani very early in the morning and after giving her a bath I made her wear the bridal dress—a pink 'perahan' and a 'shalwar' of green printed chints. In the old days we Kashmiri women used to wear only these long PARAHANS. It was this SHER-E-KASHMIR who taught the girls to put on SHALAR too, and Za'frani would insist that I should also wear SHALWAR, otherwise SHER-E-KASHMIR would be angry. Of course I was not afraid of any lion or tiger but I thought when all other women were wearing SHALWARS why should I alone become marked by sticking to the old ways. So I too got a SHALWAR made....."I was so furious with this Sher-e-Kashmir when I heard of his arrest. Had he to choose that very day when my daughter was to be married for getting himself arrested? The whole village was in a furore SHER-E-KASHMIR has been arrested! SHER-E-KASHMIR has been arrested!!! What did I know why he was arrested? For all I cared they could keep him in prison for ever, but this time I did hear that he had started the talk of driving out the Raja himself out of the state. So I said to myself, that this time this SHER has put his paw into the jaws of a BABAR SHER he won't escape now!.....

"Hearing some noises in the street I came out, hoping it was Mohamdu and his people coming in the marriage procession, but instead, I found some children creating a row. Carrying red flags with a white plough painted on each, they were running about, shouting 'Sher-e-Kashmir Zindabad'! 'Dogra Raj Murdabad'! Long live the Lion of Kashmir. Death to Dogra Rule! And my own Ghafura stood on a pile of bricks writing something on the wall with a piece of white chalk. As he wrote each letter he was reading it aloud.....'QUIT KASHMIR' And Za'frani stood in the doorway, watching him with a radiantly happy expression as if she had won a great victory.....

"I had hardly gone back into the house when I heard the children shouting and crying. Coming out, I was turned to stone by what I saw. A khaki lorry stood on the road and soldiers who were jumping out of it were beating up the children with lathis. I ran towards the wall where, a moment ago, I had seen Ghafura writing with a chalk. But Ghafura was not there. Only a trail of blood lay on the ground. When I looked in that direction I saw my Ghafura lying at a distance, unconscious, with a big bleeding wound in his skull He still had that piece of chalk clutched in his right hand.....

"I brought my son into the house and there, lying in the lap of his sister, he breathed his last. And, even in his unconsciousness, his lips continued to mutter those letters which he was trying to write on the wall—Q-U-I-TK-A-S-H-M-I-R. He had not pronounced the last 'R' when his breath got caught in his throat and instead of a sound a thin stream of blood trickled out of his open mouth. For the second time in that month I died—and yet I didn't!!

"....What happened then?.....I remember it only like some ugly dream in which one horrible image seems to have no connection with another and yet horror piles upon horror and becomes a mountain of frightfulness.

"....Za'frani's eyes that were once like the lotus flowers were now like two pieces of burning coal....Not a trace of tears in them, or else the fire that flamed in them would have been extinguished.....

"....A procession of all the villagers—a silent, grim procession. Women ahead of the men and Za'frani leading them all. She was still wearing her bridal dress and in her eyes was the same flaming fire....And this whole crowd walking across the ploughed-up fields towards the road where the soldier's khaki lorry stood—just on the spot where your long blue car stand now.

"....Dark-complexioned, khaki-clad soldiers with fierce moutaches. And the muzzles of their guns that stared steadily at that procession, at all those women, at Za'frani....

"....But the fire in Za'frani's eyes was infinitely more dangerous and frightening than the cold fire in the blind eyes of those guns that aimed at her. That's why she was not afraid and, looking straight ahead. kept steadily advancing.....

".....A shot, ten, twelve, fifteen shots!....Every one ran helter skelter. In this very field, her hand at her breast, Za'frani fell on the soft earth—like a child falling in the lap of its mother! I ran to her but before I could reach there, blood was streaming out of her breast and being sucked into the thirsty dry earth....A woman's breast! And, instead of milk blood was flowing from it!....Blood fertilizing the earth!.....And my daughter was dying in my lap! But up to her last breath there was a smile on her lips and I don't know why she look at me and murmered. "This is my wedding day, Ma!, and died....Yes, right here in this field where you see saffron blossoms that are as red as lilies.....

"That is my story, son.....But where are you?.....So you did go away without hearing the end of the story—Didn't I tell you that in a little while your car will be repaired and you will be gone and the story will remain half-finished—Motor cars are always passing on this road .....One, two, ten, twenty, hundred cars. Even if they stop for a moment or two they are soon gone again, trailing clouds of dust. But this saffron crop will remain standing in this field till it is time to pick the flowers, and these blossoms that are red like drops of blood will be dried and sent off to the four corners of the world. And no one knows in what strange citizens and on whose dinner tables food will be served flavoured with their fragrance. And like you there will be many who will ask: "Why is this saffron red like blood?..... But no one shall be able to tell them..... For no one knows, None but me....

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CONFESSIONS OF A BOOK REVIEWER

(Continued from Page 23)

thriller, what meaning is there in the word "good"?

The best practice, it has always seemed to me, would be simply to ignore the great majority of books and to give very long reviews—1,000 words is a bare minimum—to the few that seem to matter. Short notes of a line or two on forthcoming books can be useful, but the usual middle-length review of about 600 words is bound to be worthless even if the reviewer genuinely wants to write it. Normally he doesn't want to write it, and the week-in, week-out production of snippets soon reduces him to the crushed figure in a dressing gown whom I described at the beginning of this article. However, everyone in this world has someone else whom he can look down on, and I must say, from experience of both trades that the book reviewer is better off than the film critic, who cannot even do his work at home, but has to attend trade shows at eleven in the morning and, with one or two notable exceptions, is expected to sell his honour for a glass of inferior sherry.

("Tribune")

Obstructed Breathing?

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that I have applied for naturalization as a British subject under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, and that my application is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. Any person who has any objection to such naturalization may send his representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, New Delhi.

Name: XYZ.

Present Nationality: GERMAN.

—Advertisement.

★

My Dear Hans Or Fritz Or...

I note from the newspapers that a number of you are applying to the Government of INDIA for naturalization as a BRITISH subject and, to observe the official formalities, you have announced that "any person who has any objection to such naturalization may send his representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department."

You didn't expect that "any person" would really have any objection to your naturalization, did you, Fritz or Hans or Max or Adolf or Hermann or whatever your name might be? As it happens, dear Herr, some of us do have such an objection!

My friend and colleague, D. F. Karaka, has already expressed his objections in his "Off My Chest" column. He has raised the important point that some of you who are applying for naturalization are former (and, one suspects, unrepentant) Nazis. And naturally we don't want any Nazis in this country—no, not because you fought the British, but because as NAZIS you believe in an undemocratic and pernicious ideology, including the doctrine of race superiority (Don't forget your Fuehrer called us, Indians, "inferior races" whom he preferred to see under British imperialism!), which is entirely repugnant to us. The Government will have to look into your record and if you are proved a Nazi then you MUST be sent back to your own beloved Fatherland to stew in the juice of your own and your Fuehrer's creation.

But some of you might plead, and even prove, that you are not Nazis but anti-Nazis or even victims of the Nazi terror. To such of you I am addressing these lines—instead of conveying my objections to the Government of India.

You declare that you have applied for BRITISH citizenship, yet your application is under consideration of the Home Department of the Government of INDIA! Doesn't that appear rather odd to you? So, I presume that you want to become a BRITISH subject but you want to remain in INDIA! Isn't it? And you are under the impression that there is no difference between BRITISH and INDIAN citizenship—or, perhaps, you know the difference but have been led to believe that a Britisher will ALWAYS be allowed to remain in this country with all his present privileges intact. That must be why you have applied for naturalization as a BRITISH and not an INDIAN subject, though your intentions seem to be to stay on in India!

Then get this clear, dear Fritz or whatever your name is. WE, the people of this country, are not allowing the British to remain here as masters any longer. They are on their way out—and if you want to adopt their nationality, you will have to QUIT with them!

That does not mean all the Britishers literally will have to go away. Those of them can remain who are prepared to live with us as friendly aliens, just as they would have to live in U.S.A. or U.S.S.R. or any other really independent country. And if some of them (or some of you) are really keen to make a home in this country we won't generally object even to that—if they apply for naturalization as INDIAN subjects, and express their willingness to conform to our laws and our way of life. Only on that basis will you or any other foreigner be allowed to settle (or even set foot) in this country.

Remember, Fritz, that we are on the verge of our hard-fought freedom and we have to be careful. We gave special privileges to soft-spoken foreigners once—and look where that courtesy landed us! We have struggled hard to get rid of that imperialist yoke. We have suffered humiliations and indignities at the hands of foreign bullies and are determined to see that it does not happen again.

The British, considering themselves our masters and overlords, have been arrogant and ill-mannered in their dealings with us. The pity, however, is that some (if not most) of you have been no better. You came to this country seeking an asylum from the Nazi terror. Being anti-Nazis ourselves and naturally sympathetic to all victims of oppression, we opened our hearts and homes to you, in spite of your racial alignment with our own British Nazis! And how did you repay us for this hospitality?

You speedily acquired the arrogant ways of the British bullies, you thought India was 'a land of opportunity' to make money and you started various little businesses to exploit us. Boarding houses, paying guest establishments, residential hotels! You profiteered on a scandalous scale. And, in addition, you had the colossal affrontery to practice racial discrimination against us, INDIANS, in your establishments. You did your best to befriend the British and to alienate the Indians, by cringing before them and bullying us. You were a White SAHIB and you behaved as such. You quarrelled with Indians who would not stand up when "God Save The King" was played in cinemas, you swaggered about in hotels and restaurants as if you owned the places, you were boorish and infernally impolite in talking to Indians whom you regarded as coolies and 'natives'. Well you know now that the "natives" and the coolies have decided to kick out all arrogant White Sahibs and so you ought to know where you are going.....

I do not say there were no exception's but on the whole I must say that you have not created a happy impression on us. Indeed, you were an incomprehensible phenomenon—victims of Nazis who had acquired the habits and attitudes of Nazis!

To remove that impression and to rehabilitate yourselves in our esteem is in your own hands. Stop thinking of yourselves as White Sahibs. Remember the oppression and indignities that you suffered under the Nazis. Remember that we have suffered similarly under the British imperialists. Then come to us as friends, and EQUALS, try to learn our languages and our ways if you want to live in our midst. There are many mansions in our home and no true Indian has turned away a stranger in trouble from his threshold.....

But if you can't do that, then pack your bags and quit. Go to England, America, Australia, Canada, New Zealand—or why not back to Germany?

★

There's Poison In Your Tea Cup

Don't be alarmed! I am not giving currency to one of those stupid rumours which, like a life-destroying poisonous weed, have been spreading all over the city during the last few weeks.

The poison in your tea-cup is not put there by some fiendish 'goonda.' It is not arsenic—nor potassium cyanide nor strychnine! It is the more diabolical poison of exploitation and it is in your tea-cup, because it is in every tea leaf that you brew in your tea-pot—or that your restaurant-teur brews for you in a huge brass cauldron.

In this world, the large part of which is still governed by the profit-motive system, there are different systems of exploitation of man by man. There is the overbearing load of a callous zamindari under which millions of peasants groan in all parts of India—an inhuman burden which is only now being lifted or lessened. There is the indentured labour system of the whiteman's colonies and the 'peonage' in South American States. No less cruel and vicious is the system under which Indian coolies toil on the European-owned tea plantations of Assam.

Moved by the horribly wretched condition of the workers in the meat-packing factories of Chicago, Upton Sinclair once wrote a novel, THE JUNGLE, which incidentally also vividly exposed the dirty, unhygienic and revolting methods employed by the meat-packers. Since millions in America (and in Europe) ate the meat 'packed' in Chicago, the book created a stink, a Congressional enquiry was ordered, and rigorous measures were adopted to ensure cleanliness and observance of the rules of hygiene in the meat-packing establishments. But comparatively little notice was taken of the social and economic theme of the book—the condition of the workers. As Sinclair observed later, he had aimed at the heart of the 'Great American Public', but only succeeded in hitting it in its stomach!

When, in 1937, Mulk Raj Anand (author of novels like UNTOUCHABLE and COOLIE which have been translated into a dozen languages) published his novel, TWO LEAVES AND A BUD, he aimed at a similar exposure of the working conditions on the tea plantations of Assam. But....

Such are the blessings of imperialist Raj, that it took nine years for this sensitively-written novel of India, written by one of India's foremost living authors, to reach India! It is only now when KUTUB Publishers have brought out an Indian edition that the public in this country can read TWO LEAVES AND A BUD.

★

"Two Leaves And A Bud"

Two leaves and a bud!

That is the standard formula according to which the 'pickers', with their characteristic long baskets strapped to their backs, gather the tea harvest on the plantations. Mechanically. Robot-like.

Two leaves and a bud!

From sunrise to sunset, in the humid heat of Assam, men and women, old and young—they work for a pittance out of which they must also bribe the jobbers and sardars who rule over them like sadistic tyrants while far above them all hovers the shadow of the all-powerful White Sahibs.

Two leaves and a bud! A rigid formula, a soulless system. And far away, in London is the 'Company', counting profits in millions of pounds! And gracious hostesses in Mayfair and in Malabar Hill pouring out the' cup that cheers' out of silver or rare China teapots: "Will you have Assam tea, my deah? Special brand—sent by my son, direct from the plantation"!

Two leaves and a bud!

But the 'pickers' are people—each an individual, each breathing, loving, mating, hating, feeling the joy of spring and the pain of a lash on the back.

The 'planters'—callow young men, fresh from fog-bound London suburbs, blinking in the glare of the tropical sunlight; and old sunburnt Twenty-years-in-the-tropics Sahibs—are also people. And each of them is an individual, too, with the normal human appetites and passions coarsened and brutalized by the loneliness and the heat and the hatred that surrounds him. And by the system under which he works, that he upholds!

It is such people—Indians and Englishmen, coolies and planters, coolie women and planters' wives—that provide Anand with the 'raw material' of his TWO LEAVES AND A BUD. He not only creates life-like characters, but also reveals the mounting tension, the atmosphere of smouldering resentment, of fear and hatred, that exists on a tea plantation—as anywhere else where exploitation goes on.

★

The Story Behind The Book

Realism is the key-note of this, as of any other, novel by Mulk Raj Anand—though in this case it is invested with a lyrical quality that characterized UNTOUCHABLE but was somewhat less marked in THE COOLIE.

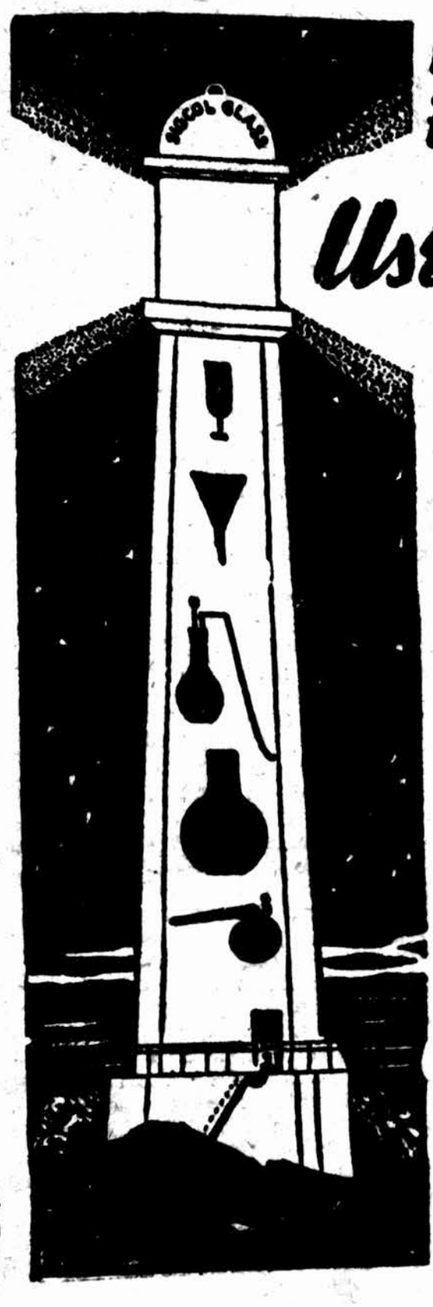
For achieving this realism in depicting the life on a tea plantation in Assam, Anand drew upon the impressions and experiences gathered by him at an early age when he spent several years in the interior of Assam along with his father whose regiment was stationed there at that time. The murder case that forms the climax is a true life story taken from the records of the Calcutta High Court.

No sooner had the novel been published by the London firm of Lawrence and Wishart, when the British planters let loose a campaign of calumny against the author and the book. They wrote letters to the editors challenging the facts stated in the book, they brought pressure on reviewers not to notice it. A bitter controversy raged in the London press but Anand was able to quote, in support of his facts, no less an authority than the Report of the Whiteley Royal Commission On Indian Labour!

Then a woman was put up in Bermondsey, South London, to say that her daughters had read TWO LEAVES AND A BUD and found it obscene, whereupon the Director-General of Public Prosecutions sent two policemen to confiscate all the copies, lying with the publishers and to restrain them from re-publishing it. Some copies, however, found their way to the Book Black Market and were later sold as "dirty" literature at fantastic price in Paris!

Of course, the Government of India, under the old dispensation, promptly banned it under the Sea Customs Act, along with the other novels of Anand. And so the book never came to India (except a few 'smuggled' copies one of which the 'Chronicler" managed to get and read in 1938).

The appearance of an Indian edition of TWO LEAVES AND A BUD at this juncture is one more manifestation of the new spirit that is abroad in India-on-the-eve-of-freedom. But more important than the publication of the book is the urgent necessity of the Nehru Government and the Congress Ministry in Assam doing something for the plantation labourers, and thus to take the poison of exploitation out of our cups of tea.



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Patter

Abuse

By Asude

All Delhi has been wondering at the sudden rise in the cases of apoplexy in the town amongst telephone subscribers. All Delhi, that is, except I. For I know why. It is all due to the fact that the only abuse which the Delhiwallah knows is the abuse of the Council House and the Secretariat. We in Delhi are believers in the *Toujours la politesse*.

The Art of abuse is dying out for want of culture, and the fault lies with you and the thing you call civilisation. And you are dying with it. Literally.

It is a noble art and a humane art in the sense that the fire-drill is a humane art and flood-relief and famine-relief and all other charitable activities are humane arts.

Take a very homely example. Have you ever lighted a spirit-stove? You pour the spirit in the little cap, light it, and when the gas looks like coming out, you ply the piston hard. You do it to get a flame. You press the piston once, twice, thrice; still no flame. Then you press harder than ever..... there is a little noise to bring the house down. And the house comes and collects all that is left of you round the thing that was once a spirit-stove. *There has been an explosion.*

Think, again, of the holiday you took last year, or the year before that. You got into your compartment and found your "reserved" berth pinched by a hatched-faced man with no manners or morals but only muscles. What did you do? You wished to say a lot of things. The words were there, bubbling forth from the upper intestines and gate-crashing at the larynx,—but you did not say them. The result was that that holiday was ruined for you.

But take now the case of Jaddu Kahar. Jaddu has a little tiff with Shama Kurmi over the precedence at the street-corner hydrant. Jaddu tells Shama frankly all that he thinks of him and his family, not omitting homely references to Shama's mother, sister, and daughter. Shama, in his turn, starts by addressing Jaddu simply as the brother of his wife, and goes on to establish intimate relationships with Jaddu's aunt and grandmother.

It is quite possible that neither party has met the ladies of the party of the other part but neither party lets little handicaps like that trouble him. And then, after this exchange of intimacies, both Jaddu and Shama return home with an appetite, two large appetites, and join in the community singing round the toddy-tub.

Come nearer now and take the case of the Editor, any Editor. About every other morning, when you open the damp sheets, you find the man go for this contemporary or that over something or other. From the trend of his remarks, you suspect that he does not agree with his opponent. In fact, he is convinced that the other fellow is a blithering ass and probably a sneak in the bargain. But does he say so? No. What he says is something on these lines.

"It is curious that our esteemed contemporary did not think it worth while to exercise his grey cells to much better advantage than he did. Had he done so, he would have discovered a fact with which Macaulay's schoolboy and his own bearer was intimate. It is beyond the ken of ordinary human understanding how such a monstrous view as our esteemed contemporary has sought to hold forth could be reconciled with the canons of decency, fairness,, honesty".. and so forth.

It never pays. It did not pay Bagshawe in the famous trial of strength between Bagshawe and Smith. The whole story is reported by Stephen Leacock, the eminent Economist, in his "Sunshine Sketches." Bagshawe was the Liberal candidate for Missinaba County against Smith. This is how Bagshawe addressed one of the meetings:

"Yes, gentlemen, I am an old man, and I wish when my time comes to go, to depart leaving as little animosity as possible. But before I *do* go, I want it pretty clearly understood that there are more darn *scoundrels* in the Conservative party than ought to be tolerated in any decent community. *I bear malice towards none* and I wish to speak with gentleness to all, but what I will say is that how any set of rational, responsible men could nominate such a *skunk* as the Conservative candidate passes the bounds of my comprehension. Gentlemen, in the present campaign *there is no room for vindictive abuse*. Let us rise to a higher level than that. They tell me that my opponent, Smith, is a common saloon-keeper. Let it pass. They tell me that he has stood convicted of *horse-stealing*, that he is a notable *perjurer*, that he is known as the *plucktest-hearted liar* in Missinaba County. *Let no whisper of it pass our lips.*

Bagshawe failed, and Smith, the Conservative, won. For Smith simply said that Bagshawe was a blackguard. Bagshawe with a parliamentary tongue died early. Smith lives and orders a new suit every month.

Probably you see the point I have been trying to make out with the telephone, the Delhi telephone, and the spirit-stove. You cannot let the synonyms choke in your throat any more than you can keep the stove-cock clogged up. There is bound to be a bust-up. If you wish to know what the Delhi telephone has to do with it, come to Delhi, and be a subscriber.

The late Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, master of the stage, revelled in Johnstonian retorts. Presiding at a dinner in the "Dome", he discovered that one particular young man, the lounge-lizard type, was punctuating his comments with an abundance of sanguinary expletives. Fixing the culprit with gimlet eyes, the creator of *Svengali intoned*: "*Will it suit you to palliate the pangs of your conversational vivisection with the chloroform of courtesy?*" What Sir Herbert wanted to say was: "Shut up, you damn'd fool!" But he did not. The young man became mute. But so did Sir Herbert himself,—a few weeks later,—in a Nursing Home.

I wish that the Delhi folks took a leaf out of Jaddu Kahar's book. I wish that they spoke what they felt about the Delhi telephone. This epidemic of "blood-pressure" would subside. And in the meantime, you, who will be reading this, if you feel fed up with all this and wish to say so, don't say that I am a mere flat-footed purveyer of platitudinated poppycock, or any parliamentary piffle like that. Call me a drooling idiot and go away happy. I do not wish to have suicides on my hands.

Confessions Of A Book Reviewer

By George Orwell

Book reviewing in India is not yet a roaring trade as in other countries, but all the same, the sorrows of an Indian hack are not altogether so different.

In a cold but stuffy bed-sitting room littered with cigarette ends and half-empty cups of tea, a man in a moth-eaten dressing gown sits at a rickety table, trying to find room for his typewriter among the piles of dusty papers that surround it. He cannot throw the papers away because the wastepaper basket is already overflowing, and besides, somewhere among the unanswered letters and unpaid bills it is possible that there is a check for two guineas which he is nearly certain he forgot to pay into the bank. There are also letters with addresses which ought to be entered in his address book. He has lost his address book and the thought of looking for it, or indeed of looking for anything, afflicts him with acute suicidal impulses.

He is a man of 35, but looks 50. He is bald, has varicose veins and wears spectacles, or would wear them if his only pair were not chronically lost. If things are normal with him he will be suffering from malnutrition, but if he has recently had a lucky streak he will be suffering from a hangover. At present it is half past eleven in the morning, and according to his schedule he should have started work two hours ago; but even if he had made any serious effort to start he would have been frustrated by the almost continuous ringing of the telephone bell, the yells of the baby, the rattle of an electric drill out in the street and the heavy boots of his creditors clumping up and down the stairs. The most recent interruption was the arrival of the second mail, which brought him two circulars and an income-tax demand printed in red.

God! What Tripe!

Needles to say this person is a writer. He might be a poet, a novelist or a writer of film scripts or radio features, for all literary people are very much alike, but let us say that he is a book reviewer. Half hidden among the pile of papers is a bulky parcel containing five volumes which his editor has sent with a note suggesting that they "ought to go well together." They arrived four days ago, but for 48 hours the reviewer was prevented by moral paralysis from opening the parcel. Yesterday in a resolute moment he ripped the string off it and found the five volumes to be *Palestine at the Cross Roads*, *Scientific Dairy Farming*, *A Short History of European Democracy* (this one is 680 pages and weighs four pounds), *Tribal Customs in Portuguese East Africa* and a novel, *It's Nicer Lying Down*, probably included by mistake. His reviews—800 words, say—has got to be "in" by noon tomorrow.

Three of these books deal with subjects of which he is so ignorant that he will have to read at least 50 pages if he is to avoid making some howler which will betray him not merely to the author (who of course knows all about the habits of book reviewers), but even to the general reader. By four in the afternoon he will have taken the books out of their wrapping paper but will still be suffering from a nervous inability to open them. The prospect of having to read them, and even the smell of the paper, affect him like the prospect of eating cold ground-rice pudding flavoured with castor oil. And yet, curiously enough, his copy will get to the office in time. Somehow it always does get there in time. At about nine p.m. his mind will grow relatively clear, and until the small hours he will sit in a room which grows colder and colder, while the cigarette smoke grows thicker and thicker, skipping expertly through one book after another and laying each down with the final comment, "God, what tripe!" In the morning, blear-eyed, surly and unshaven, he will gaze for an hour or two at a blank sheet of paper until the menacing finger of the clock frightens him into action. Then suddenly he will snap into it. All the stale old phrases—"a book that *no one should miss*," "something memorable on every page," "of special value are the chapters dealing with," etc., etc.—will jump into their places like iron filings obeying the magnet, and the review will end up at exactly the right length and with just about three minutes to go. Meanwhile another wad of ill assorted, unappetizing books will have arrived. So it goes on. And yet with what high hopes this down-trodden, nerve-racked creature started his career only a few years ago.

Immortal Spirit—Down The Drain

Do I seem to exaggerate? I ask any regular reviewer—anyone who reviews, say, a minimum of 100 books a year—whether he can deny in honesty that his habits and character are such as I have described. Every writer, in any case, is rather that kind of person, but the prolonged, indiscriminate reviewing of books is a quite exceptionally thankless, irritating and exhausting job. It not only involves praising trash—though it does involve that, as I will show in a moment—but constantly *inventing* reactions toward books about which one has no spontaneous feelings whatever. The reviewer, jaded though he may be, is professionally interested in books, and out of the thousands that appear annually, there are probably fifty or a hundred that he would enjoy writing about. If he is a top-notcher in his profession he may get hold of ten or twenty of them: more probably he gets hold of two or three. The rest of his work, however conscientious he may be in praising or damning, is in essence humbug. He is pouring his immortal spirit down the drain, half a pint at a time.

The great majority of reviewers give an inadequate or misleading account of the book that is dealt with. Since the war, publishers have been less able than before to twist the tails of literary editors and evoke a paean of praise for every book that they produce, but on the other hand the standard of reviewing has gone down owing to lack of space and other inconveniences. Seeing the results, people sometimes suggest that the solution lies in getting book-reviewing out of the hands of hacks. Books on specialized subjects ought to be dealt with by experts, and on the other hand a good deal of reviewing, especially of novels, might well be done by amateurs. Nearly every book is capable of arousing passionate feeling, if it is only a passionate dislike, in some or other reader, whose ideas about it would surely be worth more than those of a bored professional. But unfortunately, as every editor knows, that kind of thing is very difficult to organize. In practice the editor always finds himself reverting to his team of hacks—his "regulars," as he calls them.

A Shade Better

None of this is remediable so long as it is taken for granted that every book deserves to be reviewed. It is almost impossible to mention books in bulk without grossly overpraising the great majority of them. Until one has some kind of professional relationship with books one does not discover how bad the majority of them are. In much more than nine cases out of ten the only objectively truthful criticism would be, "This book is worthless," while the truth about the reviewer's own reaction would probably be: "This book does not interest me in any way, and I would not write about it unless I were paid to." But the public will not pay to read that kind of thing. Why should they? They want some kind of guide to the books they are asked to read, and they want some kind of evaluation. But as soon as values are mentioned, standards collapse. For if one says—and nearly every reviewer says this kind of thing at least once a week—that "King Lear" is a good play and *The Four Just Men* is a good

(Continued on Page 21)

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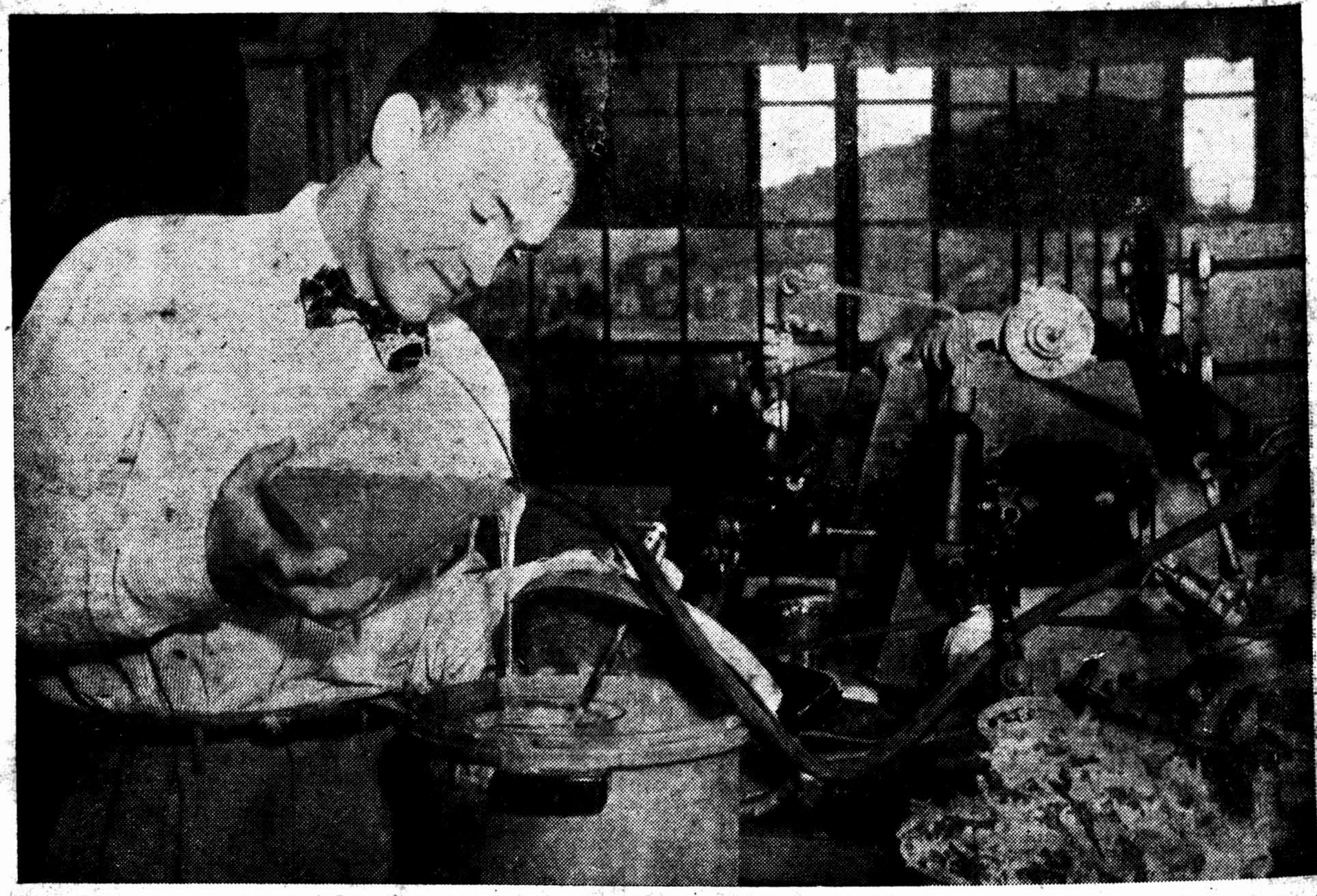


U. S. Experiments With New Raw Material For Tensile Fibers

An annual yield of about 170,000,000 pounds of poultry feathers, heretofore discarded as waste, may become a valuable source of fibers for commercial use as a result of research being conducted at the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Western Regional Research Laboratory at Albany, in the western state of California.

Feathers are essentially protein. Most proteins have a structure appropriate for fibers. The first step in converting feather protein into fiber is to prepare a solution suitable for spinning fibers, in which the protein will not be treated roughly enough to break down its molecular structure.

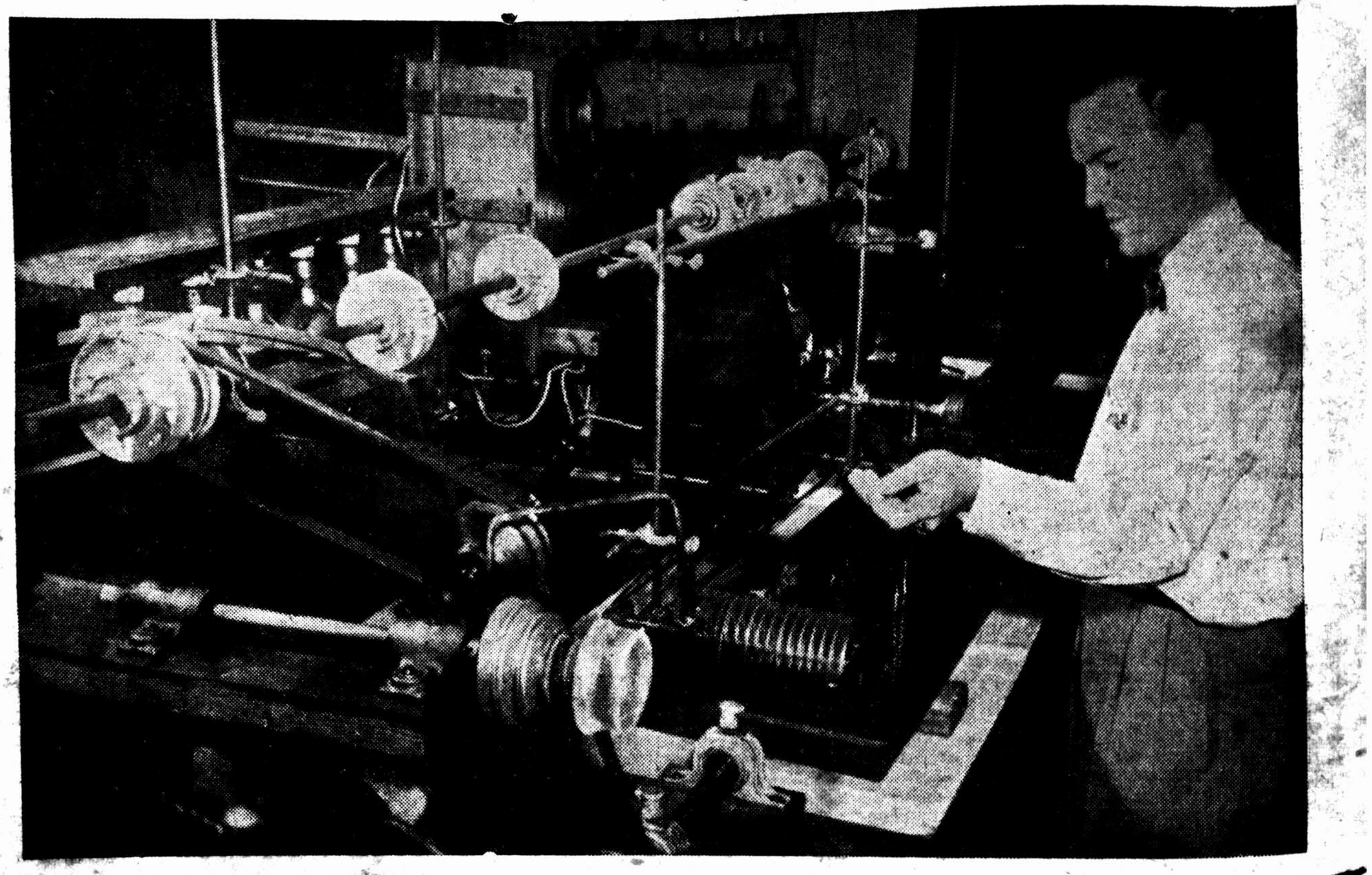
This is accomplished by treating the feathers with a reducing agent and with a special detergent in water solution. The resulting spinning solution, or "dope", is forced through the tiny holes of a spinnerette into an acid-and-salt solution, where the streams of "dope" congeal to form a fiber. The detergent is removed from the stretched and dried fiber, leaving the protein in true fiber form.

Further stretching of the regenerated protein fiber yields a product deficient in wet tensile strength, and therefore unsuitable for general textile application. The second problem in this project is to build into the structure of feather fibers the elements necessary to increase their wet tensile strength. The following pictures show some of the steps in the experimental procedure.

The washed, stretched and dried fibers are wound on spools. Now they are ready for further treatment to increase their wet tensile strength.

A laboratory worker pours the thick spinning "dope", which consists of chicken feathers dissolved in water solution of a reducing agent and a detergent, into a pressure vessel. During the spinning process the solution is forced from the vessel by air pressure through tiny holes of the spinnerette. After this, the extruded solution is coagulated to form fibres which are washed, dried, and wound on spools.

Following coagulation, the fibers are washed in water as they pass several times around a pair of drums (left). They are then carried by the wheel arrangement around the end of the bench to the drying stage. After this the fibers are stretched and partially dried over a pair of conical wheels under a battery of infra-red lamps.



Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.